ESTABLISHED 1813.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,608—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1899.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BRANCH OF THE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Dâks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899. |
|---|---|---|---|
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 5327 | W. Wheler | 6th May. |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | C. Denny | 13th " |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | G. Langbourne | 20th " |
| * SUTLEJ | 4164 | F. J. Fox | 27th " |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7926 | J. L. Parris | 3rd June. |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | C. Denney | 10th " |
| M.L. CARTHAGE | 5198 | C. Gadd | 17th " |
| * SUTLEJ | 4164 | F. J. Fox | 24th " |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7553 | E. Gordon | 1st July. |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | C. Denny | 8th " |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 5327 | W. Wheler | 15th " |
| * SHANNON | 4362 | L. Wilmer | 22nd " |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | G. Langbourne | 29th " |

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th April, 1899.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | L. Brelich | 4,139 | 1st June 1899. |

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 660 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA VALERIE | A. Fellner | 4,235 | 9th May 1899. |
| MARQUIS BACQUEHEM | C. Androvich | 4,409 | 7th June 1899. |
| VINDOBONA | C. Bellen | 4,351 | 7th July 1899. |

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150 |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Available for 6 months | Rs. 960 | Rs. 575 |
| Available for 12 months | " 1,060 | " 625 |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhp at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| SILESIA | R. Mayer | 5,000 | 22nd May 1899. |

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May, 1, 1899.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON. |
|---|---|---|---|
| OCEANIEN | 4,249 | Schmitz | 9th May, 1899 |
| SALAZIE | 4,255 | Negre | 6th June 1899 |
| LAOS | 6,357 | Flandin | 4th July 1899 |
| SYDNEY | 4,232 | Aubert | 1st Aug. 1899 |
| OCEANIEN | 4,249 | Schmitz | 29th Aug. 1899 |
| ERNEST SIMONS | 5,707 | Le Colspellier | 26th Sept. 1899 |

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| CALEDONIEN | 4,232 | Durrande | 31st May, 1899. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.



PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th May, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "VASNA," 915 tons, on the 9th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA." 1,552 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 11th May, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahamerah and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 8th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 9th May.

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 18th May.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon, via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th May, 1899.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

A STEAMER on or about 30th June,

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th May, 1899. Agents.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

| Vessels. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| SINGAPORE | E. Pizzarello | 5,000 | 25th May, 1899. |

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

| 1st Class | 2nd Class | 3rd Class |
|---|---|---|
| Rs. 550. | Rs. 325. | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1ST CLASS.—Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; and twelve months. Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. "HORMIDA" from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 20th May, 1899.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 27, 1899.

### GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To Sail |
|---|---|---|---|
| SULTAN | 2,884 | Bohnsack | 12th May. |

Taking Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports south of ZANZIBAR up to DELAGOA BAY; and Native passengers up to ZANZIBAR and GERMAN coast only.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 30th March, 1899.

### MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
### MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

| Menist's Spectacles. | Gold. Rs. | Silver. Rs. | Steel. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| With Turnpin Sides | 60 | 28 | 16 |
| With Single temple Sides | 50 | 24 | 16 |
| Solders | 50 | 28 | 16 |

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPESIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people, who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups. Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## TREACHER & CO., LD.,



SPORTING GUNS AND AMMUNITION.

EXPRESS RIFLES.
COLT'S MAGAZINE RIFLES.
WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.
MARTINI MITFORD SPORTING RIFLES AND CARBINES.
LEE METFORD MAGAZINE, SPORTING RIFLES AND CARBINES.
ANSON & DEELEY'S HAMMERLESS GUNS.
TREACHER & CO.'S KEEPER GUNS,
and others in great variety.
THE NEW MAUSER PISTOL.
REVOLVERS IN GREAT VARIETY.
ELY'S "FIELD" LOADED CARTRIDGES.
Loaded with Black or Schultze's Powder without Extra Charge.
ELEY'S RIFLE AND REVOLVER CARTRIDGES.
Complete Illustrated Catalogue on Application.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

## FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN

WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Foudants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

## NOTICE! TO SMOKERS. NOTICE!

ANYONE who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

| | | | Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of | 50 | Per box | 14 | 0 |
| Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia " | 50 | " | 15 | 0 |
| Dainties Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo | 25 | " | 10 | 0 |
| Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo | 25 | " | 12 | 8 |

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

| | | | | Cash, Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| These can be recommended as good smokes :— | | | | | |
| Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings | | | Per box | 11 | 0 |
| Non Plus Ultra | do. | 50 | do. | 9 | 0 |
| Isabels | do. | 50 | do. | 7 | 8 |
| Exquisitas | do. | 50 | do. | 7 | 0 |
| Princessas (small size) | do. | 50 | do. | 5 | 0 |
| Little Devils | do. | 50 | do. | 3 | 0 |
| Club Londres | do. | 100 | do. | 7 | 0 |
| Neuvo Habano Especial | do. | 100 | | 6 | 0 |
| Habano 1A (extra large size) | | 100 | | 6 | 8 |
| Habano 2A | do. | 100 | | 4 | 8 |
| Cartado 1A | do. | 100 | | 6 | 8 |

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

## TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

## AN IDEAL BEVERAGE.

EDINA
EDINA
EDINA.

KEMP'S FINE BLEND OF PURE OLD HIGHLAND MALT WHISKIES,

UNEQUALLED for FRAGRANCE and delicacy of flavour,

Has merited and received the approval of the Indian Public for many years

OF STERLING VALUE.

Rs. 31-8 per Dozen. Rs. 2-12 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

## ALL THE YEAR ROUND KEMP'S P. V. I.

The FINEST KNOWN TONIC in DEBILITY, PHYSICAL or MENTAL COLLAPSE, DEPRESSION of SPIRITS, OVERWORK BRAINFAG, LOSS of STRENGTH and ENERGY, and many other ATTACKS of SIMILAR Kind.

KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR

Is a SKILFUL combination of the FINEST VITALISERS STIMULANTS and RESTORATIVES known to SCIENCE and may be taken AT ALL TIMES WITH PERFECT SAFETY BY EITHER SEX.

Rs. 3 per Bottle. A Real Pick-me up

May be taken as a liqueur.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY

## LARGEST CYCLE STORE IN BOMBAY.

THIRTEEN MODELS OF THE BEST ENGLISH PRODUCTIONS TO SELECT FROM, RANGING IN PRICE

From RS. 250 to RS. 450.

PRICE LISTS, POST FREE.

## THE "KANGAROO" ROADSTERS.

THE "KANGAROO" Types have been manufactured by the "Premier" Cycle Co., Ltd., to meet the demand for sound and reliable machines at PARTICULARLY LOW FIGURES. They are infinitely superior to anything else offered at the prices and are placed on the market with the fullest confidence.

### THE "KANGAROO" GENTS

Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 24in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle; 28in. wheels; Dunlop pneumatic Roadster Tyres; block chain; rubber brake and pedals; gear 66in. ..... Rs. 250
11 monthly instalments of ..... Rs. 25 each. 275

### THE "KANGAROO" LADY'S.

Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 20in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle; Dunlop pneumatic tyres; block chain; leather gear case; rubber brake and pedals; invented handle-bar; gear 58½in. ..... Rs. 275
12 monthly instalments of ..... Rs. 25 each. 300

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.
SOLE AGENTS.

THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LD.,
ENGLAND.

## PARKER'S SAPONACEOUS HAIR WASH

For removing and preventing scurf and for restoring and strengthening the hair. A beautiful growth of hair can only be preserved by being kept clean; a neglect of this, with the accumulation of grease, &c., used in dressing, it produces not only scurf, but disease and consequent loss of hair. This Wash will be found successful in all cases; it bestows a delightful feeling of coolness, and removes one of the most frequent causes of heaviness and headache.

PER BOTTLE 1-0

SOLD BY

## PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."
Price : Rs. 35-0 per 1,000.

## McDOWELL & Co., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For reasonable SUPERINTENDENCE, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.




# THACKER & Co., LD.,

**WEDDING STATIONERY:**
Varieties of Shapes, embracing Single and Folding Cards, Silver bevelled edges, Fancy Shaped Cards, and Novelties in Booklet form.

**CORRESPONDENCE CARDS, GUEST CARDS:**
Square and Round Corners, White and Coloured Cards, with edges in Gold, Silver, or Plain.

**MASONIC MENUS AND PROGRAMMES:**
Designs of various leading patterns now available.

**MENUS AND BALL PROGRAMMES:**
Chefs d'œuvre of relief-stamping. Lithographed Designs in Gold and Colours, Plain and Fancy Cards embossed with Monograms, Crests, &c.

**NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES:**
Silurian or Grannite Papers, White and Tinted, suitable for half-tola postage. Invitation, Foreign, Demi Official, Foolscap, and other sizes.

**FANCY TINTED NOTE PAPERS:**
A large variety in useful sizes suitable for Crests and Monograms.

**COPPERPLATE PRINTING:**
Names, Invitations, Addresses, Book Plates, Rewards, &c., &c.

**STATIONERY CABINETS:**
Plain or Tinted Papers with Fancy Lithographed ground patterns, boxed in Artistic and Original form.

**IN MEMORIAM CARDS:**
Plain, Black, or Black and Silver Borders, Designs in Neutral Tints.

**INVITATION CARDS:**
For Dinner, Evening and Juvenile Parties, Lawn-Tennis, Breakfasts, &c.

**VISITING CARDS:**
Square or Round Corners, Gilt bevlleded Cards, in Fancy Decorated Boxes.

---

MR. KISANDAYAL RAMNARAN NATHOORAM, has been ADMITTED A PARTNER in our Firm, from 14th NOVEMBER, 1898, in place of his father MR RAMNARAN NATHOORAM, who retired from the Firm from that date.

TATA & Co.

4th May, 1899.

---

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 20, (Twenty) per share, free of Income Tax, for the year ending 31st December, 1898, has been declared and will be paid to the shareholders on the Register on the 2nd day of May, 1899, at the Company's Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of May, 1899, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., on production of their share certificates.

By Order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1899.

---

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. ARDESHIR KHARSEDJI KANGA, Administrator with the Will annexed of the property and credits of FURDUNJI KHARSEDJI KANGA, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property and that all persons having or claiming any interest in the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 11, Sirdars Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within a week from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim which will be deemed to have been waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure, situate at Cawasji Patel Street, within the Fort in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 55 square yards or thereabouts, and situated within the registration sub-district of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 281, New No. 5145, old Survey No. 380, new Survey No. 8984, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under A Ward No. 1503, street No 84, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Navazbai, widow of Dadabhoy Lawyer; on or towards the South by the property of Cursetji Shapurji Metta; on or towards the West by the property of Merwanji Nowroji Cooper; and on or towards the East by the said Cawasji Patel Street, and which premises were and are in the occupation of the said Ardeshir Kharsedji Kanga.—Dated this 4th day of May 1899.

WADIA & GHANDY,
Attorneys for the Purhechaser.

---

R. MULL'S
WELL KNOWN
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS
In Boxes of 10 lbs. and upwards,
from Ans 8 to Re. 1 per lb.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
13, MARINE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

---

WHEN BUYING
COGNAC BRANDY,
ASK FOR
DENIS MOUNIE'S
One of the
FINEST
shipped in Cases.
! NONE BETTER !!
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

---

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... | Yens | 12,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL ........... | " | 10,500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ...... ........ | " | 7,300,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

---

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

---

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES, can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

---

EK DAM ! RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

---

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surprises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability, Silence and Speed. SINGER and Co., Bombay.

---

LINDON'S ELECTRIC OIL.—A wonderful cure for Rheumatism and all kindred diseases. It is a radical cure and leaves no chance for any recurrence of the malady. No liniment Oil, or embrocation can compete it. One single trial will prove the efficacy of Lindon's Electric Oil. Price Re. 1. LINDON and Co., Chemists, Frere Road, Bombay.

---

THE CHEAPEST and BEST TEAS in the World.—For the convenience of our out-station constituents, one week more of Huge Reductions in Superb Teas of the Bombay Tea Association, Ld., Nearly 25 Per cent less. In 1 lb. tins at the following Reduced Prices; Re. 1, annas 12, 9 and 8-6 per lb. Loose in bulk, less one anna per lb.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Agents, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

---

WORTH TRYING.—Our Navy Blue Serge Suits, Rs. 35; Tennis Flannel Suits, Rs. 30; Dress Dinner Jackets, Rs. 40; Soft Fronted Shirts, Stiff Cuffs, 6 for Rs. 24; Evening Dress Suits, Rs. 85; Dress Shirts, 6 for Rs. 30; Best West End Styles. ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

---

NOTHING LIKE A TRIAL.—You must have tried COFFEE of other makers but you are earnestly requested to give a trial to DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCCA COFFEE at Re. 1-4 per lb., and you will be perfectly satisfied with it. The Coffee is Guaranteed to be free from Chicory or any other substance like it. It has a reputation of 12 years as second to none in the market. Send for at in and you will be its regular buyer. N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and General Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street; Fort, Bombay.

---

TUITION.—TYPE-WRITING and SHORTHAND, taught fully and completely for Rs. 10 per mensem. The BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co.

---

AN experienced and thorough competent WEAVING MASTER of long standing and with certificates from respectable Mill Agents WANTS to CHANGE his present place. Good qualifications in all respects. Please Apply "A. B.," care of this office.

---

WANTED, a Competent CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for a large Mill in Bombay. Apply "PRINTERS," Care of this office.

---

WANTED, a PIANO TUTOR.—Apply with particulars to Mrs. SOPHIE, No. 6 Road South of Grant Road Bridge.

---

REPORTER.—WANTED, fully competent European or Anglo-Indian SHORTHAND REPORTER for daily newspaper in India. Address, stating salary required and qualifications, "Box 253," care of this Office.

---

WANTED, a light, easy running RALLI or DOG-CART, with harness. Suitable for a pony 13-2. Must be cheap.—Apply "R. C." care of this Paper.

---

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience. Good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese Tamil, Maliyalum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M." care of this Paper.

---

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Have stayed twice at this hotel. Food, accommodation and attendance as good as can be desired. It is The Hotel for visitors to Mahableshwar. I can strongly recommend it. H. B.—G—Imperial German Consul.

---

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

---

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

---

COMPANION ORGANS, improved model, 1885, by Messrs. Murdoch and Co., London, and Story and Clark with knee swell, suitable for Churches or Chapels Rs. 25 to Rs. 300.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

---

FOUCHE & Co.—PRIVATE DETECTIVES under EUROPEANS only. Undertake every kind of detective and secret enquiry work:—(1), Divorce proceedings initiated. (2) Applications, Petitions or Memorials prepared and typed ready for transmission. (3) Houses and estates purchased and sold. (4) Missing friends traced. (5) Debts collected, Loans negotiated. (6) Partnerships arranged. (7) Persons watched. (8) The interests of the non-official classes watched, and abuses in administration brought to the notice of the constituted authorities in India and in England. Head Office,—No. 1, Main Street, Poona.

---

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

---

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

---

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER, prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, gives instant relief, and is the best application for chafings and all excoriations of the skin. Can be used to the most tender Infant. Per tin, 12 As. 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

---

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing, Cross, London.

---

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

---

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venecgopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

---

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

---

ENLARGEMENTS.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS are prepared to supply Permanent High Class Enlargements on Paper and Opal, finished Artistically in Black and White or Water Colours. The character and likeness carefully preserved. For Prices and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Saloon, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Bombay.

---

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ltd., BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS, are the best, most reliable, and cheapest; they do not get foul, and are correct size and weight.

---

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady, trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

---

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

---

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO COLLECTORS AND PICTURE FANCIERS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the top floor of the Paper Currency Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, (entrance from Meadows Street) a very choice collection of valuable pictures, comprising rare and old engravings, beautiful water colours from the various Exhibitions, including prize, pictures, local and other subjects, choice etchings, coloured photos, a first rate ebonized cottage piano by Rose, rich toned, etc., the property of R. C. CHAPMAN, Esq., Assistant Accountant General, proceeding home.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the top floor of the Paper Currency Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, (entrance from Meadows Street) the valuable and neat substantial blackwood and teakwood household furniture, also few pieces by Roberts, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, Coventry tricycle, child's tricycle, a full sized mahogany slate billiard table by Thurston with 56 balls, cues, marking board, etc., Persian carpets, windproof lamps, a collection of garden plants, etc., the property of R. C. CHAPMAN, Esq., Assistant Accountant-General, proceeding home.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On MONDAY, the 8th Inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of a Native Prince.—
1 Splendid barouche by Kesterton with poles, lamps, and fittings.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, a quantity of white, grey, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
Furniture, such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, chest of drawer.
1 mahogany cottage piano, by Soundy.
A quantity of platedware, consisting of cruet and pickle frames, butter and jampots, sardine boxes, salvers, bread baskets, spoons and forks, porcelain table ornaments and figures.

1 large size office safe, double door 24 by 36 inches, by John Lord, with Chubb's lock.
1 English hand fire pump, suitable for mills and gins with fittings complete, in good order.
2 bales English tapestry carpets of sizes.

AT 2 P.M.

A number of new and second-hand pneumatic bicycles by different makers.
1 American brand new single harness with breast collar.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 handsome light victoria, in good order.
1 serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 light easy running dog-cart.
1 military saddle with bridle.
1 grey country bred gelding, 15 hands, steady, fast trapper and good saddle horse with black brass mounted harness in good order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AND VACANT LAND AT BYCULLA, OLD RACE COURSE, MORLAND ROAD.

On TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the permises, by order of Memon Hajee Mahomed Latiff, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Haji Begam and Bai Khatizabai, widow of the late Hafiz Sher Mahomed Hakim Moolla Mahomed Sha Fakeer, the mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 16th day of June, 1898, the following landed property and vacant land, viz.:—

Firstly.—All that piece of Government foras land, together with the building or bungalow, hereditaments, and permises standing thereon, situate at or near the Old Race Course, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, standing in the name of the said deceased Hafiz Sher Mahomed Hakim Moola Mahomed Sha Fakeer, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 133, new No. L-13641, old Survey No. 277, and new Survey No. 16-3534, and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 4065 (13), and Street No. L-252, containing by admeasurement 318 and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Allibhai Motabhai, on the west by the Old Race Course (now known as Morland Road), on the north by the vacant land hereinafter secondly described, and on the south by the property of Tyebjee Ebrahimjee, and the permises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagee.

Secondly.—All that piece of Government foras vacant land, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Byculla old Race Course, Morland Road (Ripon Road), in the registration sub-district of Bombay, now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagee, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 133, new No. K-13641, old Survey No. 277, and new Survey No. 15-3534, assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 4065 (14), and Street No. M-252, containing by admeasurement 315 and seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts, standing in the name of the said deceased Hafiz Sher Mahomed Hakim Moolla Mahomed Sha Fakeer, and bounded on the east by the Factory of Allibhai Motabhai, on the west by the Public Road called Morland Road, on the north by the property of Makooluly Kalenderally, and on the south by the property hereinabove firstly described.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 7 a.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, a large collection of choice garden plants in tubs and pots, consisting of palms, roses, crotons, dracenas, ferns of sorts, stephanotes, malpighia lilies, lawn mowing machine, &c. the property of the Honourable Mr. BASIL LANG, Advocate-General, proceeded to England.

Catalogues will be published, and the plants are on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable teak and blackwood substantial dining, drawing and bed-room furniture, also Wimbridge's drawing-room furniture, rich crockery and glassware, valuable clocks, real old Satsuma and Kanga table ornaments and large jars, velvet piled and durrie large carpets, handsome pictures, cane matting, handsome barouche by Stephens, a pair of handsome and fast young bay waler horses, handsome waler mare, going both in saddle and harness, sets of a single and double harness, gent's saddle, a large garden, etc., the property of the Hon'ble Mr. BASIL LANG, Advocate-General, proceeded home.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT POONGLIA TANDELL STREET OTHERWISE CALLED SUTRY SARANG STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the surviving mortgagor Khoja Khoodabuxsh Go lam Hoossain Soni, as also on account and at the risk of the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagor Khoja Allibuxsh Goolam Hoossain Soni, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 30th day of September, 1885, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of fazendary land with the messuage or dwelling-house (now collapsed) standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Poong ia Tandell Street otherwise called Sutry Sarang Street fronting on the east side thereof in the sub-district of Mandvee in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under New Street Nos. 27-29, and Ward No. 2776, admeasuring 14 feet in breadth and 42 feet in length, be the same, little, more or less, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the Sutry Sarang Street aforesaid, on the north by the house of Moorarjee Visram and on the south by a passage and the house of Khoja Moorad Sayan and which premises are in the occupation of the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, opposite the office of Mr. N. M. Petit, the valuable and handsome substantial blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Davjee Canjee and others platedware, crockery and glassware, firstrate ebonized cottage piano by Soundy, lady's bicycle, telescope, lamps Persian carpets, table ornaments, etc., the property of W. SIDNEY SMITH, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th May, 1899.

---

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem ......... | 35 |
| Commission on Horses Bought or Sold ............... | 17 |
| Examination and Certificate ............... | 10 |
| Verbal opinion as to Soundness ............... | 5 |

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied

---

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new ENGLISH BUILT half C Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self-acting hood.

One new English-built C under-spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self-acting hood and with patent brake.

English-built Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers. HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & CO.

---

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

# DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

| | Rs. | a. | p. | | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE .......Per lb. | 2 | 0 | 0 | ORANGE PEKOE ..........Per lb. | 1 | 0 |
| ROSE ORANGE PEKOE........... " | 1 | 12 | 0 | PEKOE ............ " | 0 | 14 |
| GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE....... " | 1 | 8 | 0 | PEKOE SOUCHONG ............ " | 0 | 12 |
| FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE....... " | 1 | 4 | 0 | SOUCHONG............ " | 0 | 10 |

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.,** Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

---

# TREZUKA
## THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

# ZAROUBA
## THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for above medicines.

Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

## BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .......... £500,000
RESERVE FUND ............ £280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

---

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL ........................£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

---

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ................................ | 40,00,000 |
| RESERVES AND REST................................ | 13,37,417 |
| SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS... | 53,37,417 |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

---

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, Lincoln, England.

## BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital.................... $ | 100,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund.................... $ | 100,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors............ $ | 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SANFRANCISCO. |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

---

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 —Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rate to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

---

"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED

"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs and Colds.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective, and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used,"—JN. ROBERTS (Champion), 1886.

COAGULINE,—Transparent Cement for Broken Articles.

---

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,

but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor THOMAS KEATING, London.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 6, Marine Lines, near the Officers' Mess, very handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, consisting of drawing room, office room, pier, washhand and dressing tables, mirror-door cabinets, wardrobes and almyras, rich glass, crockery and platedware, table ornaments, Chinese and Japanese flower vases, hanging and table lamps, English and Cambay carpets, pictures, oil paintings and oleographs, one sweet toned walnut square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, one large English stove, one gentleman's bicycle, etc., etc., the property of Lieutenant G. H. Davis, 2nd Bom. Grenadiers.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 brown pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 light easy running dog cart in very good order.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 6th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned lot of wines, consisting of majority, whisky Monte Fiano claret, old Fino sherry, coca wine, Bass ale London club port and sherry, Milianah claret, Spanish port wine, carlowitz, Gato shrerry, etc, etc.,

Under instructions from the Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Government House, Parel, on MONDAY, the 8th instant at 2 p.m., office and household furniture, such as teak, blackwood, and mahogany writing tables, with and without arm chairs, sideboards drawing-room sofas, teak and blackwood wardrobes, brass and iron double and single four poster bedsteads, iron baba cots, camp and bedroom sofas, ice-boxes, dressing and cheval glasses, English and Persian carpets, mangling and ringing machines, water filters, a large size weighing scale with weights, blackwood bedsteads, 5, 8, and 24-light chandeliers, 4 and 6-light glass candelabra, bronze gas chandeliers and various other articles.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FRERE ROAD, MODY BAY.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, under instructions from the mortgagee, Mr. Ruttonshaw Ardeshir Parakh, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Memon Omer Peer Mahomed, and by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage dated the 17th October, 1891, sell by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY the 24th inst. at 4 p.m. the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Mody Bay Imperial estate in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and thirty-three and three ninths square yards and bounded on or towards the North, by land in the occupation of Hormusjee Framjee Wardent; on or towards the South, by land in the occupation of Haji Ebrahim Tar Mahomed and Haji Hassum Tar Mahomed; on or towards the East, by vacant ground belonging to the said trustees; and on or towards the West, by Frere Road; which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3480 and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 2819 and Street No. 113 and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Jehangir and Seerval Solicitors, at their office Oriental Buildings, Fort.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th May, 1899.

---

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
*CELEBRATED WINES.*
CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.
Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street.
Or
Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

---

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 3-4 per Bottle.

---

INSURANCES.

*Guarantees Against Embezzlement.*

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary

---

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrears.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum ............ | Rs. 48 | Per Annum ............ | Rs. 55 |
| Half-yearly ............ | " 25 | Half-yearly ............ | " 30 |
| Quarterly ............ | " 13 | Quarterly ............ | " 15 |
| Monthly ............ | " 5 | Monthly ............ | " 6 |

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP COUNTRY.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrears.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum ............ | Rs. 52 | Per Annum ............ | Rs. 60 |
| Half-yearly ............ | " 29 | Half-yearly ............ | " 32 |
| Quarterly ............ | " 16 | Quarterly ............ | " 18 |
| Monthly ............ | " 6 | Monthly ............ | " 6-8 |

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY..................................As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ........................Rs. 5
Second do. ........................ " 2-8
Third do. ........................ " 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ............As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS
First insertion ........................As. 8 per line.
Second do ........................ " 4½
Third do ........................ " 2½

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES; EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted of Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is has follows:—
Not exceeding three lines ........................Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ........................ " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

| IN BOMBAY. | | UP-COUNTRY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum ............ | Rs. 12 | Per Annum ............ | Rs. 15 |
| Half-yearly ............ | " 6 | Half-yearly ............ | " 7-8 |
| Quarterly ............ | " 3 | Quarterly ............ | " 3-12 |

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

## NOTICES.


B. SMYTH & Co., Ld.,

BEG to advise their Clients that they have REMOVED their BOMBAY OFFICE to 2, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the COUNTRY LIQUOR FARM of the Rajpipla State for 3 years from 1st August, 1899. Each Tender should state the minimum yearly revenue which the Tenderer will guarantee on account of Country Liquor, and should reach the Undersigned at or before 12 o'clock-noon (Madras time) on TUESDAY, the 23rd May, 1899. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees one thousand in guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer and must be enclosed in a cover superscribed "Tender for the Country Liquor Farm of the Rajpipla State."

2. The final disposal of the Tenders will rest with His Highness the Rajaji Saheb who will have full power to reject or accept any Tender without giving any reasons for doing so, or to dispose of the farm in any other manner which may be deemed expedient.

3. The person whose Tender is accepted shall within one week, after the decision of His Highness the Rajaji Saheb has been communicated to him, deposit with His Highness the Rajaji Saheb a sum in cash or Government Securities endorsed to him which, added to the deposit of Rupees one thousand made at the time of the Tender, will be equal to one-eighth of the annual revenue which the Tenderer has offered to guarantee, and he shall execute an agreement binding himself to conform to the conditions of the license to be issued to him. If he fails to do so, the deposit already made will be forfeited, the acceptance of his tender will be cancelled, and fresh tenders will be called for, or the farm will be disposed of in some other way.

4. Any information as to issues, duty prices, profit, etc., of the current farm, or as to the terms of the license, or on any other points, can be obtained on application to the Undersigned. The British still-head duty system is in force, and the license is based generally on the form current in British Districts.

5. With the farm of Country Liquor will be given on payments of seperate amounts for each item.

1. License for a Shop for the sale of European Liquor in the Town of Nandod;
2. The right to collect duty, at the rate Rs. 2 per Ralsi (16 local maunds) on Mhowra Flowers exported beyond the limits of the state;
3. The right to sell Toddy in the town of Nandod.

Seperate amounts should be tendered for these items, in addition to that for Country Liquor.

DHANJISHA EDALJI,
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Nandod, 24th April, 1899.


## FOR SALE.


FOR SALE.

PERCODAMETAL and VAYITRI, COFFEE ESTATES, S. Wynaad. 1,139 acres in one block; 150 acres Arabica full bearing. Last crop 29 tons, 100 acres of above have Liberian planted in Arabica coming into bearing, 20 acres Ledger Cinchona. Most waste suitable for Tea; part for Coffee. Ample Labour. Usual buildings. No reasonable offer refused.

Apply to
J. WILLIAMS HOCKIN,
Vayitri, Malabar.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING
KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| POCKET KODAKS ... ... ... ... | 24 | 0 |
| FOLDING POCKET KODAKS ... ... | 48 | 0 |
| BULL'SEYE KODAKS No. 2 ... ... | 40 | 0 |
| Do. do. No. 4 ... ... | 60 | 0 |
| CARTRIDGE do. No. 4 ... ... | 125 | 0 |
| GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4... ... ... ... | 60 | 0 |

SPOOLS.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. ...Each | 1 | 12 |
| „ FOLDING POCKET 12 Exp. ... | 2 | 8 |
| „ BULL'SEYE or BULLET KODAK No. 2... | 3 | 8 |
| „ Do. do. No. 4... | 5 | 4 |
| „ CARTRIDGE KODAK No. 4... | 5 | 4 |

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

Departments of Our Business.

I.—FINE ART WORKS: Engravings, Etchings, Photogravures, &c., of original Paintings of Celebrated Masters, both Ancient and Modern. Oil-paintings and Water-colour Drawings.

II.—PICTURE—FRAMING: Including Re-Silvering Old or Stained Mirrors, Re-gilding tarnished Gold Frames, Glass Decoration and Packing Work, undertaken to order.

III.—PHOTO-ENLARGEMENT: Engravings from Photos, Oil-paintings up to life size, Sketches in Water-colours of Private Bungalows, Villas, &c.

IV.—PAINTING and DECORATING Palaces, Public Buildings, Private Mansions, Banks, &c.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.......................Rs. 5,

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay


## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half Yearly. Divid. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 10 p.c. } 1 bon. } | 1,282½ |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 00 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,200 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,130 |
| Commercial | 10,020 } | 100 | { 100 | } 8 p.c. | |
| Bank of India | 15,000 } | | 75 | | 108 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra | 1,00,000 | £6 | all | 3 pr. ct. | 80 |
| Charter Bank | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 10 pr. ct. | £39¼ |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 80,000 | dol. 125 | all | £1-10-0 | £57 1-2 |
| National Bank of India | 48,000 | £25 | £12½ | 8 pr. ct. | 3 |
| PRESS COMPANIES. | | | | Yearly. | |
| Akbar | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 75 | 1,195 |
| Albert Ginning Co. | 100 | 500 | all | 18 pr. ct. | 45 |
| Albert (Kurrachee) | 200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs 80 | 825 |
| Bellary | 107 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 14 x | 140 |
| Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld | 650 | 250 | 250 | 25 | 275 |
| Bombay Cotton | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | Nil | 102 1-2 |
| Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld. | 600 | 200 | 200 | 18 | 210 |
| Broach City Press Co., Ld | 600 | 200 | 200 | dvRs12½ | 220 |
| Colaba | 500 | 1,880 | 1,880 | dvdRs15 | 315 |
| East India | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 125 | 1,275xd |
| English Press and Manfg. | 400 | 200 | ... | dvd Rs 8 | 85 |
| Fort | 150 | 8,500 | 500 | 25+80 | 800 |
| French | 300 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs40 | 510 |
| Harvey and Sabapathy | 450 | 450 | 500 | dvdRs30 | 370 |
| Hingoli Press Co., Ld. | 700 | 100 | 100 | Rs15 | 160 |
| Khangaum | 240 | 450 | 450 | Rs 60 | 510 |
| Mahuva Press Co., Ld | 300 | 200 | all | 15 pr c | 225 |
| Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. | 300 | 500 | 500 | 53 | 70 |
| Mercantile | 800 | 125 | 125 | dvd Rs 5 | 67 |
| Mofussil Co. | 125 | 400 | 400 | dvd Rs35 | 400 |
| Mummar M | 00 | 250 | all | 25 | 215 |
| New Berar | 00 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs50 | 595 |
| New Indian | 00 | 125 | 125 | Rs 15 | 183½ |
| Prince of Wales | 100 | 500 | 0 | 20 | 350 |
| Sabapathy (Bellary) | 500 | 500 | 7. | 30 | 310x1 |
| Sassoon | 300 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 585 |
| Sind and Punjab Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 125 | 2,000xd |
| Sind | 400 | 3,000 | 750 | 20 | 365 |
| Sorab Woollen Mills | 200 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 7 |
| Surat City Press Co., Ld. | 87 | 200 | all | 11 | 210 |
| Volkart | — | 000 | | Rs75 | 1100 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | Halfyearly. | |
| Alcock Ashdown | 1,750 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs 5 | 170 |
| Back Bay Baths | 500 | 50 | 50 | 12 | 35 |
| Badham Pile | 6,000 | 100 | 100 | 12 pr ct | 140 |
| Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,500 | 500 | 375 | 5,900 |
| Do. New Issue. | 500 | 375 | 625 | 93½ | 1,500 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | dvd 4 | 77 |
| Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld. | 300 | 500 | 500 | 5 .ct | 500 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | 000 | 500 | 500 | 50 | 925 |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 5 pr ct. | 207 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills | 500 | 200 | 200 | dvdRs10 | 209 |
| Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld. | 2,400 | 250 | 250 | 9 p 16 | 320 |
| Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld. | 2. | 500 | 50 | ... | 65 |
| Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn | 5,000 | 00 | 10 | 10 pr. ct. | 1 |
| John Roberts & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 190 |
| Kemp & Co. | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | 21 | 355 |
| Kurrachee Landing | 500 | 500 | 330 | 30 | 18 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | dvdRs15 | 152 |
| Napier Hotel Co | 2,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr. ct. | 25 |
| Napier Foundry | 1,000 | 100 | 200 | ... | 60 |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance | 5,000 | 200 | 5 | 12 pr. ct | 135 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs 6 | 58 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | 000 | 1,000 | dvd R023 | 490 |
| Soundy & Co. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 5 | |
| Treacher & Co. | 2,000 | 500 | 500 | 0 | 1,067½ |
| Thacker & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 15 | |
| Telephone Co. | 2,200 | 251 | 100 | Rs. 1½ | 27xd |
| SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES. | | | | Halfyearly. | |
| Ahmedabad Adv | 700 | 1,000 | .000 | Nil | |
| Alliance | 1,500 | 1,100 | all | ... | 40 |
| Anglo-Indian | 1,345 | ... | 0 | Nil | 335 |
| Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld | 818 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 39<br>1,000 |
| Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary) | 871 | 60 | al | 9 per ct | |
| Berar Manfg Co., Ld | 2,750 | 550,000 | 200 | Rs. 15 | 200 |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 460 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. | 900 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs.20 | 520 |
| Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld. | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 90 |
| Britannia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.5 | 425 |
| Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd | 650 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 10 per ct. | 1,009 |
| Central India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs.50 | 1,960xd |
| China Mills Co. Ld. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.5 | 600 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.5 | 790 |
| Coimbatore S. and W | 6,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr c | 125 |
| Connaught Mills | 600 | 500 | 500 | 2 | 625xd |
| Colaba Land & Mills | 4,000 | 700 | ... | Rs. 10 | 440 |
| Coorla Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 575 |
| Currimbhoy Mill | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.6 | 810 |
| David Mill | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs.30 | 415 |
| Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. | 400 | 250 | all | dvdRs.2 | 251 |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 340 |
| Empress | 2,100 | 500 | 500 | Nil 1 | 435 |
| Framjee Petit | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 420 |
| Hindustan | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 440 |
| Hingunghat Mills | 700 | 500 | 500 | 4 | 870 |
| Howard and Bulloughs | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | 2 | 625 |
| Hope Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 3 | 470 |
| Hyderabad | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | | 1,275 |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 320 |
| Indian Manfg. | 00 | 1,000 | 1 00 | dvd 3 | 790 |
| Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.5 | 625 |
| James Greaves | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | 2 | 550xd |
| Jaffer Alli | 600 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs.2 | 220 |
| Jamshed Manufacturing Co. | 1,800 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 160 |
| Jewraj Balloo | 11,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | no dvd | 650 |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ld. | 843 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 370 |
| Khandeish | 750 | 1,500 | ,000 | dvdRs.30 | 805 |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co. | 400 | 250 | 250 | 65 | 00x1 |
| Khatao Makunjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.50 | 550 |
| Leopold | 3,500 | 100 | 10 | dvd Rs.5 | 200 |
| Lord Reay Mfg | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 3 | 675 |
| Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.5 | 835 |
| Madras United | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvRs.10 | 2,850 |
| Mahaluxmee | 690 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 215 |
| Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga) | 8,400 | 500 | 500 | 15 pr ct | ... |
| Manockjee Petit | 4,00 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 7 | 2,275 |
| Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti | 300 | 100 | 115 | dvdRs.10 | |
| Mazagon | 6,000 | 250 | | dvdRs. | 90 |
| Morarji Goculdas | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.6 | 1,750 |
| Mysore S & M Co., Ld | 4,000 | 250 | 250 | dvdRs.1 | |
| Madura Mills | 7,779 | 100 | 100 | Nil | |
| National | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | pa 52 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 2 | 275 |
| Oriental | 6,725 | 625 | d 25 | dvd Nil | 150 |
| Presidency Mills Co. (Ld). | 743 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs5 | 960 |
| Queen Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs | 710 |
| Ripon Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs | 945 |
| Saraswati Mills | 1,250 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 500 |
| Sassoon | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs2 | 660 |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 2,000 | dvd Rs75 | 1,850 |
| Soonderdas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs3 | 625 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 210 |
| Southern Mahratta | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | dv Rs 12 | 327½ |
| Sun Mills, Ld. | 1,300 | 250 | 250 | Rs.15 | 200 |
| Standard Mills Co. | 1,800 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 225 |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 600 |
| Swadeshi Mills | 8,000 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs22½ | 665 |
| Sassoon and Alliance | 5,000 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs.15 | 365 |
| Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co. | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 0 |
| Union Mills Ld. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.20 | 350 |
| Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld. | 900 | 500 | 900 | dvdRs40 | 410xd |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 2428 |
| Western India | 1,200 | 1,800 | 1,000 | dvdRs.50 | 440 |
| Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld. | 400 | 50 | all | dvdR. | 5 |
| Wadia Mill's | 1,000 | 800 | 1,000 | 815 | ... |

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 25m. High water, 7-32m., 7-49a. Low water, 1-26m., 1-32a.

P. and O. s. s. Egypt, with English mails of the 21st ultimo, due to arrive, 4 a.m.

VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, NASIK.—The total number of patients treated during the month of April last was 3,590, of whom 2,680 were Hindus, 877 Mahomedans, and 33 Christians.

POSTAL EXCHANGE NOTICE.—With effect from yesterday the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 5, viz., 1s. 4d. per rupee.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A POLICE OFFICER.—Mr. Henderson, the Superintendent, and Mr. Jeffrey, the Chief Inspector of the G. I. P. Railway Police, had been at Igatpuri during the last week, making inquiries into the charges of wrongful arrest and alleged extortion against a railway chief constable.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, POREBUNDER.—During the month of April last the number of patients treated in the dispensary was 1,644, among whom the number of new admissions was 561, classified as stated below:—

| Castes. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hindus | 115 | 91 | 232 | 438 |
| Mussulmans | 26 | 21 | 57 | 104 |
| Parsis | 1 | 4 | 9 | 14 |
| Other castes | 3 | 2 | ... | 5 |
| Total | 145 | 118 | 298 | 561 |

The average daily attendance was 55·0.

EVENING PARTY.—Lieutenant G. Warneford, plague officer, C ward, who has gained the respect of all the members working under him, was, on Tuesday night, entertained by Dr. Purshotum Harichand, at his residence at Popatwady. During the evening a conjuring performance was given by Professor Nathoo Manchhachand. Amongst those present were:—Mr. De Boulay, I.C.S., Mrs. Harway, Miss Geddes, Lieutenant Haworth, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Smith, Dr. Sidney Smith, M.D., Mr. L. Stansfield, Drs. P. J. De Souza, L. J. Pinto, N. N. Katrak, Kalapesi, and Mrs. Merjeebhoy Rustomjee, Drs. S. S. Misir, Chabildas Master, Nagindas Mehta; Messrs. Framjee Temuljee Mirza, Budrudin Abdulla Kur, C. J. Clark, and Damoderdas Goverdhandas Sookadwala, J. P., Rao Sahebs Nadkarni, Purshotam Odhavjee, and Nanabhoy Moroba, Mr. Canjee Bhagwan, Seths Jagmohandas Samaldas and Kersondas Govindjee, Drs. H. J. Khambhata, K. M. Gimi, and D. R. Bindy, and Mr. Hurjeewan Sunderdass.

FEAST OF THE HOLY CROSS.—On Tuesday evening, at 6-30, the spot, where stands the Holy Cross at Matharpacady, which is considered to be the first and largest oratory in Bombay, was crowded with visitors from different parts of the city to take part in the Divine Service. The Rev. Father George, editor of the *Catholic Examiner*, with the Rev. Fathers D'Cruz, Vicar of Rosary Church, Mazagon, Goldsmith and Fonseca, opened the service at 7 o'clock, and delivered an eloquent sermon, bringing before the people the use of the Holy Cross in ancient and modern times. Both before and after the service a string band, under the direction of Mr. John Mathews, played excellent selections of music suitable for the occasion. The Litany and Alleluiah, a nice selection, was well sung by young ladies. We must not omit to mention that the oratory was well decorated with flags, banners, Chinese lamps, and many other things pleasing to the eye. After the service, Dr. D'Sylva, by whom the expenses were borne, treated his guests in the best way possible.—*Cor.*

KNOCKED DOWN AND KILLED BY A TRAM-CAR.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on view of the body of Jogi Doobla, aged sixty-five years. Deceased arrived in Bombay only three days ago, and put up with his son at Colaba. On Wednesday morning, he left home and went to the Fort to see a friend of his. About midday he was seen proceeding towards Colaba on the tram line. When opposite the Wellington Fountain, a tram-car came up from Colaba and another car from the opposite direction. Seeing the former car approaching him, he moved to the left, evidently not knowing that the latter car was coming from behind. As a result of this, he came in front of the car, and although the driver shouted out and whistled to him, and put on his brake, deceased was knocked down by the horse's head, and in falling was caught by the front part of the car. He sustained multiple injuries on both his legs, arms and head. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he succumbed to the injuries in the evening. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Jury.

ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, a Maratha, named Suntoo, was charged with enticing away a married woman of the name of Kondibai, wife of Dowloo Raojee. Mr. Pradhan appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Mehervayad for the defence. The complainant's story was that he was married to Kondi, about seven years ago, in his native country. They subsequently came to Bombay and were living happily together till about a month and a quarter ago. Accused came to live as a boarder in complainant's place at Colaba, where complainant had several other boarders. The parties had all been placed in quarantine at the time. One day the complainant discovered that the accused had run away with his wife. Some time later, their whereabouts were discovered. Kondi afterwards brought a charge against her husband for refusing to maintain her, alleging that she could not live with him on account of his cruelty and bad treatment. The charge was dismissed. The complainant thereupon instituted the present prosecution. The accused denied the charge. The Magistrate said he was not satisfied that the accused and Kondi were living together; and he ordered the accused to be discharged.

APPOINTMENT OF A PARSI AS "JUDGE POPULAR" OF DAMAUN.—The Goa Government has appointed Mr. Erachsha Hormusji Dadrewala to be "Judge Popular" of Damaun. Mr. Dadrewala is an undergraduate of the Bombay University, a member of a Parsi family of Damaun, and proprietor of the only English school at Lower Damaun. The appointment is hailed with delight by the Parsi community of Damaun. This is the third Parsi who has had this post of trust conferred upon him, though for forty years the appointment was reserved for members of the Christian community. More than fifty years ago, Mr. Kekobad Dorabsha Mody, the late father of Khan Bahadur Nowroji Kekobad Mody, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, and who was then a merchant carrying on an extensive trade in opium at Damaun, was appointed "Judge Popular" of Damaun. The duties of the office, though honorary, involve greater responsibility and trust than those of a British Honorary Magistrate. Mr. Kekobad is said to have discharged his duties to the satisfaction of the people and the Government. The next Parsi who had the honour conferred upon him was the late Mr. Dadabhoy Shapoorji Mody, proprietor of the Varkoond village, about forty years ago. Mr. Dadrewala took the oath of his office on Wednesday morning, before Mr. Francis Jacob Continho, the Acting President of the Municipal Corporation of Damaun. It is hoped that Mr. Dadrewala, who has the advantages of knowing the Portuguese language and being acquainted with the people of Damaun, will discharge his honorary duties with integrity and uprightness. It may be stated that Mr. Dadrewala's elder brother, Mr. Adarji Hormasji Dadrewala, holds the post of Assistant Judge of the Nagar Haveli district.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A PARSEE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the morgue, regarding the death of Muncherji Hormusji Darookhanavalla, a Parsee, aged sixty-five years. The deceased was a landed proprietor and lived on his income. He resided alone in a room on the third storey of a house in Cowasji Patel Street. He was married twice and had two sons and a daughter. He turned out of his house both his sons about seven years ago, and about a month after he turned out his second wife and his daughter. Since then deceased lived alone, and some Iranee lads used to do household work for him. He was not right in his head. His second wife has filed a suit against him in the High Court for judicial separation and obtained a decree with an order for a permanent alimony. On Wednesday afternoon, his son, Heerjibhoy, who used to visit his father twice or thrice in a month, went to deceased's house, and found the door of the room fastened from the inside. He knocked at the door, but received no reply. He went and brought deceased's wife, who resides in Bazaar Gate Street. They again knocked at the door, but there was no reply. The police were informed, and they had the door forced open. The deceased was then found lying dead across a chair. He was bleeding from his nose and mouth. There was a table near the chair and on it were a tea kettle, a cup, and a loaf of bread. His body was then, by order of the Coroner, removed to the morgue, where Dr. Sidney Smith, the Coroner's surgeon, held a *post-mortem* examination. Dr. Smith said that the neck and head of the deceased were highly congested. From the *post-mortem* appearances, he was of opinion that the death was due to apoplexy. The Jury brought in a verdict of death in accordance with the medical evidence.

## PRESENTATION TO A MILL MANAGER.

MR. KHURSHEDJI DORABJI GHANDHY, the veteran Manager of the Alexandra and E. D. Sassoon Mills, who retired on the 1st instant, after having filled the office of Manager over twenty years, was on Wednesday evening presented with an addres and a purse by the mill-hands, the European and native heads of departments, and the mills' office establishment. The address was very tastefully got up on vellum in illuminated letters, and was enclosed in a handsome silver engraved casket bearing the following inscription:—Presented to Khurshedji Dorabji Ghandhy, Esquire, by the employes of the Alexandra and E. D. Sassoon Mills and of the Mills Office, on his retirement, after twenty years' service as Manager. Bombay, 3rd May, 1899.

There was a large gathering of mill-hands and others including the European staff of all the mills owned by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. On the motion of Mr. Jas. Rowley, the manager of the Jacob Sassoon Mill, Mr. S. A. Nathan, the superintendent of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co's Mills, was called to the chair. Mr. Nathan in a very eloquent speech eulogised at great length the excellent services rendered by Mr. Ghandhy, and mentioned, en passant that it reflected the highest credit on the retiring manager that he should have risen from an humble position in the weaving shed to the exalted position of manager, an example which he exhorted others to emulate, if possible. In conclusion Mr. Nathan expressed his very great regret at having to part from so valuable a servant, who, during his long period of service was highly esteemed by every body from the proprietor (Mr Jacob Sassoon) to the lowest doffer boy.

Mr Cooper, the weaving master, then read the following address:—

To Khurshedji Dorabji Ghandhy, Bombay. Dear Sir,—We the employes of Alexandra and E. D. Sassoon Mills and of the mills' office, have much pleasure in assembling here to-day to wish you farewell on the occasion of your retirement from the post of manager of these two concerns—a post which you have held with conspicuous ability for a period extending over some twenty years. Although not many of us have been in the service of the mills for such a length of time, those of us who have been associated with you during a large portion of the time have much pleasure, on this occasion, of expressing our thanks to you for the unvarying courtsey and kindness which you have always extended to all alike, and to the extremely amiable relations that have always existed between your good self and the European and native heads of departments past and present. We beg to offer you, sir, our best wishes, and the accompanying gift as a token of our appreciation of your goodness to us, and of the highly valuable services you have honourably rendered to your employers during the best part of a life-time, and from almost the beginning of the spinning and weaving industry in India. We also offer you our hearty congratulations on your well earned retirement, and trust you will pass the remainder of your days in rest, which is the crowning reward of a life well spent in honourable toil amongst us.

Mr. Ghandy, who was much affected at the demonstration in his honour, replied as follows:—My dear friends,—I am addressing you all thus collectively because I feel that, great or small, high or low, to me you all stand in the same category, the category of friends. I thank you all most sincerely for the kind words of your address, for the casket in which it is enclosed, and for your generous gift. In leaving you all I feel I am severing some of the dearest ties on earth. It is now my turn to thank you, one and all, for the kindly help and assistance I have at all times received as well from the European staff as from the native heads of departments. But for your kindly help and cheerful co-operation my position as manager would have been a bed of throns. You have helped to make it a bed of roses. I leave you all with regret, and I wish you all happiness and prosperity in the future. Finally, I wish to express my very great gratitude to Mr. Ssassoon and his brothers our proprietors, and Mr. Nathan, our popular superintendent, for the unvarying kindness and curtesy they have always shown to me during the long period it has been my privilege to serve them. May you whom I leave to-day be as fortunate in winning the approbation and good will of your superiors.

Mr. Nathan and Mr. Ghandhy were then garlanded in the approved oriental fashion by Dr. H. N. Seerval, the medical officer of the Mills. The proceedings, terminated with light refreshments, and three cheers each for Mr. Ghandhy and Mr. Nathan.

## ACBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS COMPANY, LD.

THE twenty-first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, at the premises of the Press, Carnac Road, Mr. Nagindas Jamnadas Shroff, chairman of the board of directors presiding. The following directors' report was submitted to the meetng:—

Your directors have now the pleasure to submit their annual report and the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account of the company for the year ending 31st December 1898. The result of the operations of the company for the year under review, as shown in the annexed accounts, is represented by a net profit of Rs. 67,034-12-7, which, with a sum of Rs. 4,210-3-4, brought forward from the last year's account, gives a total of Rs. 71,244-15.11. This result will, your directors trust, be found very satisfoctory. Your directors recommend the above profit of Rs. 71,244-15-11 to be appropriated as follows:—Payment of dividend at Rs. 115 per share, on 200 shares, Rs. 23,000-0-0; carrying to reserve Fund Rs. 10,000-0-0; machinery depreciation account Rs. 10,000-0-0; building depreciation account Rs. 23,000-0-0; distributing bonus to the employe's of the company, Rs. 1,600-0-0; balance to be carried forward to next year's account Rs. 3,644-15-11; total Rs. 71,244-15-11.

Our directors have the pleasure to inform you that they have fully paid up with interest the loan of debentures for Rs 70,000, which was raised in the year 1894, at the time of erecting the Burhanpore Press Factory. According to the articles of association of the company, your directors leave you to appoint directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election. Your directors also request you to appoint two auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The report was taken as read and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 115 per share was declared and made payable on and after the 8th instant, Messrs. Nagindas Jamnadas and Damoder Gordhandas, who retired by rotation were, re-elected directors of the company. Messrs Pallanji Framji Mehta and Jethalal Bhogilal Mehta were re-appointed auditors for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 125 each A vote of thanks was tendered to Messrs. Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy & Co., secretanies and treasurers for the satisfactory management of the company's affairs during the year under report. The usual compliments to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

## SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

THE two thousand Guineas stakes, of 100sovs each h ft. for three-years-old; colts 9st. and fillies 8st. 9lbs the owners of the second horse to receive 300sovs out of the stakes, and the third to save his stakes R. M.—92 subs. Closed November 2, 1897.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Duke of Westminster's b c Flying Fox by Orme—Vampire | M. Cannon | 1 |
| Lord Wm Beresford's ch c Caiman, by Locohatchee—Happy day | T Sloan | 2 |
| Mr L de Rothschild's ch c Trident, by Ocean Wave—Lady Loverule | T Loates | 0 |
| Capt Greers' b c Birkenhead, by Orme—Traged | C Wood | 0 |
| Mr R A Oswald's b c Scintillant, by Sheen—Saltire | Rickaby | 0 |
| Mr W Low's b c Mark Forard, by Rightaway—Hail Mark | Pratt | 0 |
| Mr J B Curtis's br c Method, by Order—Victorine | Main | 0 |
| Lord Dunraven's b c Desmond, by St Simon—L'Abbesse de Jouarre | Hind | 0 |

(WINNER TRAINED BY J. PORTER.

BETTING, 6 to 5 on Flying Fox, 5 to 1 against Gaiman, 100 to 14 Trident.

Won by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

THE ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS.

The one Thousand Guineas Stakes, of 100 sovs. each, h ft. for three-year-old fillies; 9st each; the owner, of the second filly to receive 200 sovs. out of the stakes, and the third to save his stake; R.M.—71 subs. Closed November 2, 1897.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lord William Beresford's b f Sibola, by the Sailor Prince—Saluda | T Sloan | 1 |
| Mr Arthur James' b f Fascination, by Royal Hampton—Charm | Pratt | 2 |
| Mr Douglas Baird's b f Musa, by Martagan—Palmflower | Rickaby | 3 |
| Mr J W Larnach's b f Victoria May, by St Simon—Hampton Rose | Watts | 0 |
| Duke of Westminster's b f Princess Mary, by Bend Or—St Mary | Cannon | 8 |
| Lord Allington's b f Strike a Light, by Donovan—Fuse | Allsopp | 0 |
| Mr L Brassey's b f Umbrosa, by Ayrshire—Shade | Bradford | 0 |
| Lord Roseberry's b f Corposant by Sheen—Illuminata | Wood | 0 |
| Mr R Devereux's b f Galopin Lassie, by Galopin—Kyleakin | Martin | 0 |
| Mr J Lorillard's ch f Myakka, by Sensation—Magnetic | | 0 |
| Duke of Devonshire's b f Claque, by Marden—Applause II | Madden | 0 |
| Sir R Waldie Griffith's ch f Sweet Marjorie, by Kendal—St Marguerite | Hind | 0 |
| Mr Wallace Johnstone's ch f Lady Ogle, by Raiburn—Fanny Brandling | Loates | 0 |
| Mr. L D Rothschild's b f Guava, by Galopin—Nellie T | Calder | 0 |

Betting; 13 to 8 against Sibola, 20 to 1 Fascination, 100 to 7 Musa

Won by three lengths; two lengths between second and third—*Asian*.

## A SERIES OF BOGUS HUNDIES.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mohunlal Keshunlal, the munim of the firm of Ramnarayen Buldeodas, was placed before Mr. Dastur on a charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 63,000. At the same time there was another case against one Maneklal Ghellabhai, who was to be charged with aiding and abetting in the offence. The latter case was called on first before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Mr. Hugh Sealy appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Payne appeared for the defence. Mr. Bland watched the case on behalf of Mohunlal.

The case discloses a series of extraordinary swindles which remind one of the doings of what was known as the Golden Gang. It appears that Mohunlal, as moonim of the firm of Ramnarayen, practically managed the whole business. The firm had several branches all over India, and used to have hundies drawn on it by its branches up-country in favour of different firms in Bombay. The accused Mohunlal devised an ingenious method to carry on his alleged malpractices. A bogus firm was set up in Indore, where the firm had one of its branches, and a sum of money was paid into the branch there, and a genuine hundie was drawn by that branch on the firm here in favour of a corresponding bogus firm set up in Bombay. After inspiring confidence in this way by one or two genuine hundies, and acquiring a knowledge of the handwriting of the man in Indore a hundie purporting to be drawn by the branch in Indore on the firm in Bombay in favour of the bogus firm here, was forged. The firm here, not suspecting that the hundie was a forged one, paid the amount. After two or three transactions of this sort the fraud would be discovered, but by that time, the bogus firms both here and at Indore would have disappeared. Simultaneously with those transactions between Indore and Bombay other frauds on the firm of the same nature were practised from Bhopal, Ajmere and Sahore, all with complete success. The total amount for which the firm was defrauded, was about Rs. 70,000. To secure success, however, it was necessary to get the moonim of the firm in Bombay to enter into the plot as it was he who decided if the money on the hoondies should be paid without inquiry, or if the drawer should be communicated with first. This was done, the moonim shared the profits, and hence the charge against him also.

On the case being called on Mr. Payne applied that the two accused be tried together.

Mr. Davar objected, as it was his intention to bring Mohunlal as a witness against Maneklal.

Mr. Payne said he did not object to separate trials, one before his Worship and the other before Mr. Dustur, provided the prosecution was prepared to go on with the case. Mohunlal was arrested by the police on Wednesday, and it seemed to counsel that as the police were much against his client, they would get him to make a higher coloured statement in the witness-box that day, than he would later, if removed from police influence.

Mr. Davar having intimated his readiness to proceed, Mr. Sealy opened the case; but it was afterwards adjourned.

## RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN MADRAS.

A NOTE has just been issued by the Public Works Department dealing with the progress of Railway construction in the Madras Presidency. This memorandum points out that one way and another there are about 500 miles of line under construction in Southern India, independently of the East Coast system. The South Indian metre gauge system has two large extensions in hand, one from Madura to Pamban of 105 miles, and the other from Tinnevelly to Quilon, 103 miles in length, called the Travancore railway, in recognition of the enterprise of the Travancore, State which has undertaken the portion lying within its own borders. The Cochin Durbar has followed the lead of Travancore and is about to construct a line of 64 miles through the State territories, and the Tanjore Local Board are undertaking an extension of 51 miles from Mutupet to Avadayarkoil, which will make them joint owners with the Madras Government of a railway 100 miles in length and earned a good dividend—an example which the memorandum holds up for invitation in other parts of India. On the standard gauge the Madras railway have just opened a short branch from Arcot to Ranipet, and have another branch from Calicut to Cannanore, 65 miles long, under construction. The Government of India appeals to their record as demonstrating that the interests of Madras have not been lost sight of. In sanctioning these different extensions the note adds that the question of determining their respective gauges has been found difficult of settlement. Pressure has been put on the Government of India to convert the standard gauge of the Madras Railway from Eroden westwards to mere gauge forthwith, but it is explained that this is not the whole question to be considered. When the Ceylon Government bring their railway, presumably on the 5-ft. 6-in. gauge to Adam's Bridge, as it certainly will sooner or later, the rearrangment of the gauges of the Southern Indian railways will have to be considered "en bloc," and this consideration will be materially facilitated after the time when the Madras railway falls in for purchase in 1905, when, should the Imperial Government take it over, they will have a free hand in settling once for all in the best interests of districts, towns, and traders the gauges and systems of the network of lines at present served by the Madras, South Indian, and Southern Maharatta lines, and before that times comes it is to be hoped that these two last named railway will be joined up by the Erode-Mysore connection.

## HORSES WITH CHARACTERS.

THEIR PECULIAR PRANKS.

PERFORMANCES OF AN EQUINE PRINCE.

AT the County of London Sessions (South Side), Newington, on April 12, a plea of guilty was put in by Joseph Poole, aged 52, to several charges which alleged that he obtained various sums of money by means of false and fraudulent representations from several persons in connection with horse-dealing transactions.

In the words of the learned Chairman, Poole had been carrying on a bad and dangerous class of offence, systematically and deliberately, by the insertion of deceiving advertisements in different papers, and the giving of deceptive and untruthful warranties with the worthless horses he so successfully managed to palm off on people who came to him. On the 4th of December last Poole sold to Mr. White a bay gelding for the sum of £18. He described it as a "good worker, sound all round, and good in any kind of harness." When he got it home Mr. White discovered that it was minus its hind shoes, and so he took it to a blacksmith at Chiselhurst, but nothing could be done with it, because of its vicious propensities. Shoeless, the horse was returned to the prisoner, who, in exchange, gave another one, which proved to be broken-winded and unable to work. The bay gelding passed into the hands of Mr. Tingly, who, attracted by the advertisement of the prisoner, had gone to Woodland's Farm, Mottingham Kent. He purchased it from the prisoner, who falsely posed as the "gentleman of the farm," and the horse, which was described as a "hard worker in chains or shafts, and a quiet animal, was taken to his stable, but in spite of the strenuous efforts of four strong men the horse could not be persuaded or forced into it. It took over half an hour to get it harnessed, and then he kicked and struck out so violently that it was deemed advisable to stand out of reach of its legs. The "honest working" animal was returned to Poole, and although William Handscombe, a blacksmith, of Mottingham, tried for three-quarters of an hour to shoe it, he did not succeed. First the horse would not enter the forge, and when he was on the farm, and the blacksmith commenced to do his work, the horse retaliated by "rearing, kicking, and plunging something dreadful," and viciously throwing the man ten yards across the meadow. The blacksmith's opinion afterwards was that it was an "exceedingly dangerous animal and a rank kicker. Mr. Watt then came forward as a purchaser, and the bay gelding became his property, and in every way it was regarded as a "desirable acquisition." For an hour Mr. Watt unsuccessfully endeavoured to induce it to enter its new stable, and although assistance was rendered by other men they could not get it to go in, on account of its plunging and rearing and "pulling its new master all over the place." Again the horse was returned to Poole, and he "jeopardised the life of Mr. Hawkins by selling it to him," said counsel. The horse looked all right, but when it was tried it kicked the cart to pieces, and nearly killed the driver. One of the previous men had an excellent warranty with it but he, discovering the "admirable qualities of this prince among horses, returned it." (Laughter.) Mr. Hawkins, however, ended the career of this noble creature by shooting it. (Laughter.) That event was not concluded until it had, by its violent manner, loosened itself from a plough, hurt a man, broke a fence, damaged and destroyed some trees, demolished its manager, knocked a hole in a flint wall, and cut its harness. Another horse was sold to Mr. Avard, and although a good character accompanied its sale, it was so unsound and unable to do its work that it fell down in the street the first time it was harnessed, and was proved to be a "roarer and a shiverer" of long standing. The prisoner had rented some stables in Newcross, and here he victimised some of the prosecutors, and then decamped without notice and without paying any rent.

Inspector Gummer, R. Division, said that since last October the prisoner had obtained £287 from unsuspecting people by the sale of these worthless animals.

The learned Chairman passed accumulative sentences totalling 18 months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

## HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.

A PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S DECISION REVERSED.

IMPERATRIX vs. ABDUL HOOSEIN ISSAJEE.

THIS was an application for revision of the proceedings of Mr. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 1st ultimo, convicted the accused of dishonestly receiving stolen property, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for four months. The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, and Mr. D. M. Kola with Mr. R. R. Desai and Mr. N. G. Gokhale appeared for the accused; and Mr. Young (for the Advocate General) with the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

The accused was charged with dishonesly receiving some municipal nozzles and meters which had been stolen from a fire-brigade station. The Magistrate had no doubt as regarded the nozzles that the accused must have known them to be stolen property, for he paid Rs. 2-12-0 for perfectly new property valued at Rs. 5. Accused was a dealer in brass and copper, and he must have had a dishonest knowledge. As to the meters, the Magistrate had a slight doubt as to the dishonesty of the accused's act; and he gave him the benefit of the doubt. The accused was convicted on the first charge with regard to the nozzles, and acquitted as to the meters.

It was argued for the accused that there was no evidence to prove that the receipt of the property in question was dishonest, or that the accused had knowledge that the property was stolen. The circumstances of the case did not fall within the scope of section 411 of the Penal Code.

Their lordships, after hearing the arguments of counsel, set aside the conviction and sentence recorded against the accused.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Labuan, 2,293 tons, Captain J L Gardner cleared yesterday for Hamburg with a general cargo.

THE s s Bulmayo, 2,796 tons, Captain James Clunie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Beira, 21st April, in ballast and Mr. C. A. Hodgson Mr. C. H. Armod as cabin and 36 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Chyebassa, 1688 tons, Captain J. Mitcalfe, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Calcutta 26th March, via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr. Ganocopole, and Mr. Tireman as cabin and 8 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

| May. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Cy of Edinburgh s. | Baillie | Glasgow, March 31. |
| 4 | Bulmayo s | Clunie | Beira, April 21. |
| | IGTS Patrick Steuart | Tindall | Karachi, May 1. |
| | Khandalia s | Stewart | Persian Gulf. |

DEPARTURES.

| May. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Patna s | Acheson | Persian Gulf. |
| | Labuan s | Gardner | Hamburg. |

The steamer Montclair, entered for loading yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Noranmore s—2000 cwt nigerseed Glade and Co; 3305 cwt myrabollams Khjee Oomersey; 40.0 cwt wheat Ralli Br.thers.

FOR HULL.

Clio s—1000 cwt myrabollams David Sassoon and Co.

Matin s—4631 cwt myrabollams Tyabjee and Co; 24000 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers; 1001 cwt myrabollams S H Esmail and Co; 2998 cwt myrabollams N Futchally and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Noranmore s—1498 cwt poppyseed D Nanjee and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Londesborough s—2000 cwt rapeseed Glade and Co; 999 cwt poppyseed, 4464 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 2000 cwt rapeseed Forbes Forbes and Co; 36 bales hemp Isaac Wright and Co; 56 bales hemp Khjee Oomersey; 110 bales cotton Lyon and Co; 448 bales hemp John L Kirstin and Co; 1480 bales cotton, 2000 rapeseed Ralli Brothers; 220 bales cotton V S H Reddy and Co; 410 cwt gum Hirjee Vurdhur,

Imani s—2381 cwt castorseed 600 cwt mowraseed and 6787 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers

FOR HAVRE.

Ile de La Reunion s—110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 2000 cwt rapeseed Dharsee Nanjee and Co; 25158 cwt linseed and 5098 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers; 150 bales cotton and 1500 cwt mustardseed Prier de Saone and Co; 5001 cwt rapeseed and 3000 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 329 cwt linseed Sanday and Co; 700 bales cotton Lyon and Co; 1790 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 163 cwt myrabellams Wagjee Becher.

FOR HAMBURG.

Abergeldie s—110 bales cotton Lyon and Co; 1000 cwt myrabollams W Kipp; 2001 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton fly Tyabjee and Co; 765 bales cotton fly Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Cumming s—5940 cwt wheat Joan Fachiri.

FOR GENOA.

Khalif s—1000 cwt gingellyseed John Fachiri; 400 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton Lyon and Co.

Skuld s—900 cwt wheat A C Collora.

FOR LEGHORN.

Skuld s—10,000 cwt wheat A C Collora.

FOR KOBE.

Annandale s—300 bales cotton R S N Talati and Co; 2'00 bales cotton Tata and Co, 00 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 500 bales cotton Lyon and Co, 3100 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co; 300 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co; 1110 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co.

## THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY THE 4TH OF MAY 1899.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have everywhere been small and very irregular. Readings are lowest in the North-West Provinces and highest on the Malabar Coast. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Belgaum, Aurungabad and Bhuj and moderate to light in other places. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Nagpur 16 at Ahmednagar, 12 at Malegaon and Bellary.

The maximum temperature is from 4° to 7° in defect at Jacobabad, Surat and Belgaum, and 4° to 5° in excess at Lahore and Negapatam; the minimum from 5° to 12° in excess at Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Jubulpore and Hoshangabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Khandwa and Raipur, and the lowest 63° at Belgaum.

Humidity has increased considerably at Sirsa, Delhi, Ajmere, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Saugor, Malegaon, Sholapur, Aurangabad, Karwar, Secunderabad and Bellary, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Sind, Rajputana Central India, Gujarat, Berar, at a few stations in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and at Sirsa and Jhansi.

Light to moderate showers have fallen at Deesa, Bhavnagar Para, Indore and Mangalore, and a few drops at Ahmedabad, Neemuch, Surat and Secunderabad.

Light local showers with or without lightning are probable in Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India and a few stations in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 4.

THURSDAY: The barometer has risen at Arakan Coasts and fallen in Central Burma. The storm noticed over Burma has practilly disappeared, but southerly cloudy to overcast skies and heavy to moderate general rain are reported from the Burma stations. Elsewhere the pressure conditions are not much changed. The barometer is relatively low in Bengal and the Indus Valley with an intervening shoulder of high pressure. A small local depression is also shown over the Gulf of Cambay. Winds are westerly and north westerly at most places, but are southerly and south-westerly on the Madras and Bengal Coasts, and variable in the Indus Valley. General rain is reported from Burma, where Mimbu has received nearly eight inches, and light local showers in Srinagar, Wellington, Malegeon, Surat, Ahmedabad Bhavnagar, Mount Abu, Oodeypur and Salem. The temperature has generally risen over Northern India, and generally fallen elsewhere, more particularly over Central Burma, where the fall has been large. The heat is greater than usual at Northern India and on the Madras Coast, but elsewhere the weather is generally cool. The thermometer rose to 108 degrees yesterday at Gaya, Baira Ismail Khan, Khushab, Akola and Chanda.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. | inches | 29·800 |
| Temperature of the Air | degrees | 83·6 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | | 75·6 |
| Dew Point | | 72·4 |
| Relative humidity of Air | | 0·693 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) | | 1·6 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day | degrees | 88·7 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) | | 78·9 |
| General Directions of wind* | | WNW, N, ENE, W, WNW, W. |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours* | miles | 193 |

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTTGART.

Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

WARDEN & CO.,

BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,

"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,

WHITE GLAZED TILES,

NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,

MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.

WARDEN & Co.,

37, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENTS.

£4 OR Rs. 40

PER ANNUM SECURES PER ANNUM.

A COMPREHENSIVE ACCIDENT POLICY

for £1,000 or Rs. 10,000

PAYABLE AT DEATH.

With corresponding non-fatal allowances.

Covering all ordinary risks, Cycling included.

ROAD, RAIL, OR RIVER.

For full particulars apply

SCOTTISH METROPOLITAN LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ld.,

10, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

W. SWAN PARKER, Manager.

Agencies throughout India.

J. RATILAL & Co.,

TOBACCONISTS,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

SOLE AGENT IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON

FOR

LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S.

CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO SPECIALITIES.

TOBACCOS

Put up in ½ lb. Patent Air-tight Tins.

JESSAMINE.
"LOG CABIN."
MAY BLOSSOM.
GOLDEN BIRDSEYE.
LILY OF THE VALLEY.
PRIZE MEDAL BIRDSEYE.
VIKING NAVY CUT (Full).
VIKING NAVY CUT (Medium).
FLAKED GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW.

CIGARETTES.

ESSAMINE. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarettes, with a holder.

MAY BLOSSOM. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarette with a holder.

NEEDLE POINT. Each packet containing 10 cigarettes wrapped in foil with a nice picture.

AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE.

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.

Goods at any time found affected replaced at shortest notice.

All inquiries to be referred to

J. RATILAL & Co.,

Tobacconists,

BOMBAY.

BRANCH:

66, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.

HEAD OFFICE:

403, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

D R. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

BUNGALOW

TO BE LET AT MAHABLESHWAR.

THE excellent BUNGALOW, well furnished known as FLORENCE HALL, at Mahableshwar.

Apply to

MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,

Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW

TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to

MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,

Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW

TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

Apply to

MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,

Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road, Bombay.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.

BY

TODARMAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 4.

AT yesterday's weekly allotments of Indian Council Bills in London there were Rs. 11,10,000 allotted to Calcutta, Rs. 7,90,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 6,60,000 to Madras, at 1s. 4d., 5 per cent. of the tenders there at being accepted. Rs. 1,10,000 of Telegraphic Transfers were allotted to Calcutta, Rs. 1,70,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 1,70,000 to Madras, at 1s. 4 1-32d., whereat the tenders were accepted to the extent of 5 per cent. An extra allotment of Bills was made on Madras amounting to Rs. 60,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d. It was announced that Rs.40,00,000 will be allotted next week. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unchanged at 1s. 3 13-16d.

A drop of 1-8 per cent. brought the price of Consols down to 110 7-16. French Rentes advanced 1-4 per cent., to 102 1-4; and Paris Exchange on London, 1-2 centime, to 25·18 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 116; and 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Securities were 1-8 per cent. higher, at £67 3-8. Bar Silver was 1-8d. dearer, at 28 3-8d. per oz.; while the metal was unchanged in New York at 61 3-4 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London remaining at 4·87 1-2 dollars.

The Sheep Skin Sales in London closed last evening. There was a fair demand; Bombay prime qualities were 1d. lower, and common were 1-2d. lower with a dull enquiry. Madras declined 1-2d. to 1d., but prime qualities advanced 1d. to 2d. The total quantity sold was 9,90,000.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted at 36 1-4s. per 416 lbs., May-June shipments, to Hamburg, business done via the Canal, market quiet; Linseed at 36 3-4s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to Dunkirk, business done via the Canal, in a steady market.

Spot Mid.-Americans cotton declined 1-32d. in the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday to 3 11-32 per lb. East Indians were unchanged all round. American Arrivals were stationary. The day's sales were 110,000 bales; and the Imports, 3,000 bales. The market closed quiet, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet but steady. The Manchester Market was quite but steady.

Ready Mid-Uplands continued at 6 1-8 cents per lb in New York; August Futures were point higher at 5·87 cents, and December 2 points, at 5·92 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 12,000 bales; and the arrivals to date give the following comparison with those in 1898 and 1897:—

| | 1899. | 1898. | 1897. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wednesday's Receipts, | 12,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Four days' do. | 52,000 | 43,000 | 32,000 |
| Since 1st September | 7,839,000 | 8,214,000 | 6,475,000 |

Our local cotton market has been dull in tone to-day. Shippers purchased 1,800 bales; and the Mills, 500 bales. For "Good" Bhownuggar Rs. 129 per candy was quoted, for May delivery.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 6,334 bales. |
| Wheat | 37,339 cwts. |
| Linseed | 11,169 ,, |
| Rapeseed | 19,070 ,, |
| Gingellyseed | 1,496 ,, |
| Poppyseed | 7,105 ,, |
| Groundnuts | 667 ,, |
| Castorseed | 3,819 ,, |
| Rice | 16,945 ,, |

EXCHANGE opened steady in tone to-day at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The enquiry for Bank Paper was limited, and only a moderate amount of Mercantile Bills were reported, rates closing as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | 1s. 4d. per Rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 4d. ,, |
| Credits 3 months' sight | 1s. 4 5-32d. ,, |
| Francs | 1'99 3-4 ,, |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has been quiet at 101 1-2 for Money, for 3 1-2 per cents, and 101 5-8 for Account; Threes declined to 94.

SHARES are dull. Coorla Mills are Rs. 15 higher; and Manockjee Petit are Rs. 5 lower.

[REUTER TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggar, 2 25-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady

| | |
|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 110 7-16. |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 102 1-4. |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 116. |
| 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper | 67 3-8. |
| Bar Silver | 28 3-8. |

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil left hear yesterday evening.

PORTSAID, MAY 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this evening.

SINGAPORE, MAY 4.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Tientsin left here for Bombay, this morning, calling at Colombo.

COLOMBO, MAY 3.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Maria Valerie, from Japan, for Bombay, sailed this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MAY 4.

Orient Mail steamer Austral from Australia arrived.

The N. Y. K. steamer Hiroshima Maru left Colombo for Bombay, on the 4th Instant.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at Sender's risk.

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands.

Private telegrams in secret language can be accepted for Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Till further notice telegrams in Code cannot be accepted for Bolivia.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

Only two wires open to Burma, one direct and the other through Mandalay via Assam Deferred traffic likely to suffer delay.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 22nd April, 1899, on 141·14 Miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week | 3,000 | 29,200 | 20 | 32,220 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 21 | 207 | ... | 228 |
| For previous 15 weeks of half year | 47,121 | 3,40,435 | 1,658 | 3,89,214 |
| Total for 16 weeks | 50,121 | 3,69,635 | 1,678 | 4,21,434 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year | 3,201 | 37,018 | 44 | 40,293 |
| Permile of Ry do. | 23 | 263 | ... | 286 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 40,407 | 3,91,695 | 2,126 | 4,37,223 |

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 8,073

Ditto to date ..... ,, 15,794

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

THE following is the Statement of Traffic, Week ending 29th April, 1899.

| | Coaching Traffic. | Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. | Other Earnings (Estimated) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Receipts. | Receipts. | | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total ... | 1,42,776 | 6,34,673 | 7,297 | 7,84,746 |
| Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ Miles. | ... | ... | ... | 8,92,189 |

Decrease ..... Rs. 1,07,443.

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SMALLER.—April 25, at Madras, the wife of Mr G E Smaller Warder, Perambore Workshops, Madras Railway Company, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ROYAL-DAWSON—LYNCH.—April 26, at Peshawar, by the Rev G E Nicolls, Frederick George Royal-Dawson, Executive Engineer State Railways, to Rose Eugenie, eldest daughter of Captain M Lynch, Hampshire Regiment.

DEATHS.

BENSON.—April 7, at the Calcutta General Hospital, Walter Whitbread Benson, of the E I Railway, Lucknoweral, and late of Darjeeling, aged 44 years and 16 days.

COPE.—April 24, at Rawalpindi, Francis Haden Cope, M A, eldest son of the Rev F Haden Cope, aged 46 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1899.

BY another two hundred the mortality of Bombay city has fallen to 1,099, equivalent to an average death-rate of 67·39 per thousand per annum. The present epidemic of plague is fast disappearing, the number of fatal cases being now stated at 323 for the week. Perhaps double that number would be more accurate, but the fall in the total of deaths from all causes shows that plague is declining. The measles epidemic is also disappearing, the number of fatal cases now being set down at 62. Fatal cases of phthisis, of affections of the respiratory organs, diarrhœa and dysentery are shown to be abnormally high. Even cases are shown under accidents and violence, somewhat over the average, which is eight, the sea, it may not generally be known, claiming three victims each week all the year round. So far as plague is concerned all the districts return smaller figures. The greatest number during the week was 36, Mandvie claiming first place. Twenty and over are returned by Umarkhadi, Kamatipura and Byculla, whilst double figures are still reported from Middle and Lower Colaba, Dongri, Market, Kumbharwada, Khetwadi, Parel, Mahim and Worli. The Southern division of the Fort alone remained absolutely free. The district officers inspected 11,258 houses in the week, and of these disinfected 1,564. Of 331 cases discovered, it is shown that 327 were removed to hospital, the inference being that a very large number of cases were concealed notwithstanding the vigilance of district and medical officers and of volunteer search parties. Sixty-eight persons were inoculated during the week, making a total of 34,807. Of Mr. Woodburn's returns the only districts whose reports require attention are Kaira and Kolhapur. In the Presidency tables increases were noted in both places in the week ending May 2. Mr. Woodburn's mofussil reports only go as far as April 21, so that they throw very little light on the more recently prepared tables. During the week ending 21st April indigenous cases in the Kaira District fell to 45 from 51 in the previous week, but the number of deaths increased from 31 to 44. The number of infected villages was 15 against 17 in the preceding week. In the Anand Taluka the number of indigenous cases and deaths further increased to 23 and 19 against 16 and 9, respectively, in the previous week. The village of Vehera was declared infected during the week and was evacuated. Anand Town showed an increase, reporting eight cases and nine deaths. In the Thasra Taluka five infected villages, including one newly infected, reported six indigenous cases and six deaths. In other parts of the district there was a tendency to improve. According to the Kolhapur report, the increase was largely due to Lakshmeshwar Town (Miraj Senior) and Vadgaon village, both of which were newly infected during the week, and which together contributed 22 cases and 15 deaths. Shahapur under Sangli and Maindargi under Kurundvad (Junior) had twelve and four cases, respectively. The number of infected villages was nine against five in the previous week.

THE last mail brings two Parliamentary papers which have been issued dealing with our East African Protectorates. The most important one is that dealing with events in Uganda and Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald's expedition. Owing to the mutiny in Uganda, Colonel Macdonald's original force was greatly curtailed in number when it at last started northwards, and his supplies were only sufficient for four months' absence. At the outset it was feared that the Swahili would desert, as the term for which they were engaged was nearly up. They, however, remained loyal. The expedition was divided into three columns. The headquarter force of 250 men, under the Colonel's personal command, had for its object to advance as far northward as was possible in the Nile basin. Captain Austin was in command of the second column, which penetrated into the Lake Rudolf region; whilst Lieutenant the Honourable Hanbury Tracy had charge of the base at Save, and of the communications. The headquarter column practically gained touch with the Dervishes, as Latuka might be considered a Dervish province. The King of Latuka had joined the Dervishes to save his kingdom, but at heart he was not a Dervish, having concealed deserters from their forces at Bor, and gladly made a treaty with us. The Rudolf column similarly gained touch with the Abyssinians; indeed, it had hastily to retrace its steps owing to the famine caused by a recent Abyssinian raid, which must have been undertaken after the destination of the British force was known. Although he did not actually reach the 6th degree of north latitude, Captain Austin, by a treaty with the Donjiro, whose territory extends north of the 6th degree, covered a tract of country up to the Anglo-Italian boundary. Colonel Macdonald praises the skill and judgment with which Captain Austin extricated his column from a very difficult situation. Lieutenant Tracy's column had no such sensational work to do. The only serious loss the expedition suffered since leaving Kampala in June was the death of Captain R. T. Kirkpatrick, D.S.O., and seven men, by the treachery of the people of Nakwai. With the exception of some fighting with districts near Elgon, in Nakwai, and with one section of Turkana, the operations of the expedition were peaceful, and relations with the natives very friendly. The total loss at the hands of hostile natives was one European and nine men killed, and nine men wounded. One man was killed by a lion, and one by a gun-shot accident, while two died of disease. Colonel Martyr's advance northwards along the Nile was, it appears, undertaken on Mr. Berkeley, the British Commissioner's, responsibility.

In the course of a communication to Colonel Martyr, Mr. Berkeley wrote on July 7th suggesting further activity still further north. With foreign expeditions reported to be making for the Upper Nile and the advance of British and Egyptian troops on Khartoum, although having no definite instructions, Mr. Berkeley expressed his conviction that it could not fail to be satisfactory to her Majesty's Government that we should obtain closer touch with the Nile to our north. If Colonel Martyr could do this with reasonable safety, he was prepared to accept the responsibility of his endeavour to reconnoitre and make treaties with the local chiefs as far as Fashoda. Mr. Berkeley also impressed upon this officer the necessity of avoiding armed collision with the emissaries of a foreign Power or with Abyssinians, or compromising the good relations between Her Majesty's Government and other Powers. The other Parliamentary paper mentioned is a report by Sir A. Hardinge on the British East Africa Protectorate for the year 1897 and 98. It states that the Uganda Railway has practically reached Kibwez, the limit of the difficult jungle country, through which in its progress it has encountered so many obstacles. Two punitive expeditions had to be undertaken against hostile Wakikuyu in Luguru and Muluka, and a valuable life, that of Veterinary-Captain Haslam, was lost in the Muluka country, Kenia district, in connection with the chastisement of its inhabitants for slave-raiding and murders in Kitu. The period of twelve months, which expired on the 30th ultimo, the third year of the existence of the Protectorate, has, except in the province of Jubaland, where disturbances have recently broken out, been one of almost uninterrupted peace, and the general revenue of the territory has shown a steady and satisfactory increase.

Sir A. Hardinge's account of the trouble with the Somali Ogadens is amusing. He says the Ogadens have a custom borrowed from the Gallas, that all the youthful aspirants to the rank of warrior who have been circumcised within a given period constitute a "generation;" which bears some grotesque name indicating hardihood, and has, on pain of disgrace to its members, to signalize itself before a new generation of youths takes its place by some raid or other murderous exploit. The present "generation" was burning for a fight, when suddenly, in the month of April last, a trifling incident proved their opportunity. The Galla slave of a Somali ran away to Kismayu, and obtained from the British authorities a paper of freedom and protection. The man was found by his master at Bulbulla, about thirty miles inland from Kismayu, and was killed by him. The murderer escaped to Afmadu, but our police seized, in part as a security for his production, and in part as blood-fine in case he were not produced, several head of cattle, some of which were his property, whilst others belonged to the Aoliahan sub-division of the Ogadens, of which he was a member. The Ogadens, who, like all Africans, are very bitter about our policy regarding slavery, at once retaliated by raids into the Kismayu district, and a party of them murdered two peaceful Arab traders on the high road, a few miles outside the town. On hearing of this, Mr. Jenner, her Majesty's Sub-Commissioner, despatched four companies of the 4th Bombay Rifles from Mombassa to Kismayu. Just after their arrival the Government police post at Yonte was surprised by an Ogaden raiding party, and fifteen native policemen killed, and this determined her Majesty's Government to adopt energetic measures against this troublesome tribe. Strong posts were formed at Turki Hill and Yonte to protect our communications with the Lake Deshek Wams, which was to serve as the base of operations against Afmadu, and the occupation of which, during the dry season by our troops, was recognised as of paramount importance, as its shores form the pasturing grounds of the Ogadens when the wells and waterpools further inland dry up. Helishid, at the south end of the lake, was occupied in force early in June, and the Ogadens, who had already been defeated at Yonte, were beginning to talk of surrender, when the unfortunate success of an ambush laid by them (June 22) for a sepoy patrol in which 28 men, out of a party of 42, lost their lives, greatly encouraged the advocates of resistance. Peace, however, it is satisfactory to learn, with these troublesome people has been restored since the report was written.

THE record of the work performed by the Countess of Dufferin's Fund for supplying female medical aid to women of India during 1898 has been published by the Central Committee at Calcutta. The report contains particular reference to the progress made during the years the Fund has been presided over by the Countess of Elgin. During her five years of office there was an encouraging advance; many new hospitals were erected, and the number of patients, including purdahnashin women, steadily increased. It is pleasing, moreover, to note that every inducement is offered to students who desire a medical career, and the sound financial condition of the Central, Provincial and District Branches is a satisfactory feature. The Association has had to and does still struggle against ignorance, deep-rooted suspicion and the natural dislike to entering hospitals, but prejudice is being gradually overcome. Many of the institutions which are now entirely independent of the Dufferin Fund were originally in receipt of grants-in-aid from it, but local interest slowly awakened in hospital work and with increased knowledge came practical support, placing the institution in an independent position. This lightening of the burden on the Central Committee enabled them to extend their operations, and open up other hospitals. It has often been suggested that the real object of the Fund—the relief of purdah-nashin women—has not yet been effected. The Committee point out they have never closed their eyes to the intense difficulties to be surmounted, but the erection of hospitals, which are either wholly constructed on strict purdah principles, or which have special purdah wards attached, it is hoped, will ultimately overcome the prejudices which exist throughout the land. The erection of female hospitals in Native States is progressing, and advice is frequently sought from the Central Committee by the Ruling Chiefs in procuring lady doctors and on other topics connected with their institutions. Considerable difficulty is still experienced in getting girls of a sufficiently high standard of intelligence and education to enter upon a medical career. The backbone of the whole of the Lady Dufferin Fund schems is medical tuition, and the report appeals to all the local committees to do their utmost to procure students. At present there are 83 European and Native ladies training as assistant Surgeons, 116 as hospital assistants, and 125 as nurses in the principal medical Colleges and Schools in India. Over twenty-four lakhs, it is computed, have been expended on hospital buildings, and nearly one and a-half lakhs have been spent during the year under review. Elaborate buildings are very pleasing to the eye, but it should not be forgotten that the chief aim and scope of the Fund is to bring skilled medical aid within the reach of those whom the custom of the country prohibits from attendance at the ordinary hospitals.

THE construction of the proposed Cordite Factory for India in the Nilgiri Hills is now likely to be postponed for a few months, pending the result of certain experiments which are being carried out by the War Office at home, with a view to a slight change in the constituents of cordite whereby it is claimed that the heat of explosion can be reduced and the corrosive effect upon the rifle consequently diminished.

LORD CURZON is much better. His Excellency was able to receive his Secretaries and attend to business as usual on Tuesday.—Lady Curzon's attack of influenza, it is hoped, will prove slight, as although it only commenced on Sunday, her Excellency was reported much better on Tuesday.

ON the recommendation of the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, made in accordance with the Regulations framed by the Governor-General in Council under Section 1 (4) of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, and approved by the Secretary of State in Council, his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor has been pleased to nominate Mr. A. Abercrombie, of the firm of Messrs. Latham, Abercrombie & Co., to be an Additional Member of his Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, the vacation judges, sat on the Appellate Side of the High Court yesterday and disposed of urgent business.

THE services of Lt.-Colonel J. S. Wilkins, D. S. O., I. M. S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

MR. W. C. HUGHES, M. Inst. C. E., has been appointed Chairman of the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

LIEUT. H. ROSS, I. C. S., has been appointed on plague duty at Satara.

MR. H. CURJEL has been appointed a member of the Karachi Port Board of Trustees.

MR. V. C. FRENCH has been appointed Examiner Public Works Account, Central Provinces.

LIEUT. A. G. M. HOGG is appointed to act as Fourth Assistant to the Political Resident, Aden.

LIEUT. T. A. F. R. OLDFIELD has been appointed to act as Fourth Assistant to the Political Resident, Aden.

MR. A. S. A. WESTROPP, I. C. S., has been appointed Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Nasik.

MR. T. J. STRANGMAN, B.A., LL. B. (Cantab), has been appointed one of the Professors in the Government Law School.

THE appointment of Dr. C. H. F. Underwood, M.D., as Deputy Coroner for Bombay, has been cancelled.

THE services of Lieutenant Col. H. V. Frith, I. C. S., have been replaced at the disposal of the Government.

MR. BASIL SCOTT has been appointed to act as Advocate General during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. Basil Lang.

MAJOR J. DAVIES has been appointed to act as Assistant Political Agent in subordinate charge of the Southern Mahratta Country Jaghirs, vice Major Abud.

MAJOR H. M. ABUD has been appointed to act as Political Superintendent, Savantvadi and Commandant, Savantvadi, Local Corps.

THE total output of coal during the year 1893 from the Singareni Collieries was 394,621 tons whereas the average annual output in the three years previous to 1898 was 307,048 tons. The daily average number of people employed in the mines was 4,859 men, 1,391 women, and 538 boys, making a total of 6,788.

THE following appointments are made: Mr. W. T. W. Baker, B. A. (Oxon.), I. C. S, to be Assistant Collector, Bijapur. Mr. E. G. L. Laird MacGregor, I. C. S., to be Assistant Collector, Kanara. Mr. C. S. F. Crofton, B. A. (Cant.), I. C. S., to be Assistant Collector, Khandesh. Mr. C. C. Watson, I. C. S., to be Assistant Collector, Poona.

THE Madras Government has sanctioned the employment of a temporary engineer for effecting a realignment of the Kolar Gold Fields Railway. The Mysore Durbar having approved and sanctioned the estimate of cost involved in the work, it will be proceeded with at once. During the operations, the trains will run on temporary diversions.

THE Indian Government Telegraph steamer Patrick Stewart, Captain W. A. Tindall, arrived in harbour, yesterday from Karachi, which port she left on the 1st instant, with the following passengers on board:—Mr. J. W. C. Mayne, E. Department, Mrs. Mayne, Mr. Seiry, and three deck. She has come here for usual repairs and will remain here for about a fortnight. She entered the dry dock at noon yesterday.

"AN Assessor" writes drawing attention to the resolution passed by Government in respect to the position and better treatment of Assessors. He complains they are summoned to attend the Sessions Court at 10-30 a.m. in the cold season and monsoon, and at 6-30 a.m. in summer, but alleges they often have to wait two or three hours every day, and their treatment is occasionally harsh and unkind.

FROM the 22nd to the 28th ultimo, no Europeans, 9 East Indians, 8 Native Christians, 253 Hindus and 33 Mahomedans died with the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 303, the death-rates being 34·8, and the mean for the ten previous years being 40·1. The deaths are thus classified:—Plague *nil*, cholera *nil*, small-pox 1, measles 4, fevers 44, dysentery 65, diarrhœa 4, and other causes 185.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"At Nathakadayur village, in the Kangayam Division of the Coimbatore District, the Sub-Inspector and a party of the Abkari Department who went there for inspection on Saturday morning, were attacked and seriously injured by about forty Shanars (toddy drawers). The injured men have been brought to Kangayam in an unconscious condition. The Shanars are said to be patrolling the village with clubs and other weapons in hand and coercing the villagers that they may not come forth as witnesses against them."

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 2 was 1,099, giving a death-rate of 67·39 per annum per thousand as against 53·66 the corresponding period of last year, and 39·67 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 87 died from fevers; 323, plague; 3, small-pox; 62, measles; 3, cholera; 98, phthisis; 33, diseases of the nervous system; 143, affections of the respiratory organs; 58, diarrhœa; 41, dysentery; 34, still-born; 42, old age and debility; 11, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 32; Brahmin, 21; Lingast, 4; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 604; Hindu outcaste, 135; Musalman, 237; Parsee, 28; Jew, 5; Native Christian, 20; Eurasian, 3; European, 3; Negro-African, 1; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 165 as against 119 the corresponding period of last year, and 224 the average over the past five years.

THE latest advices from Cairo report that the Khalifa was still believed to be in the neighbourhood of Lake Sherkeila, and no news of any intended movement on his part had been received.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Patiala is expected at Kasauli in about ten days' time, and will probably pass the greater part of the season at his residence in that neighbourhood, while he may be expected to pay an occasional visit to Simla.

MR. B. RIDDIFORD, head of the Indian Forest Department, takes three months' leave to England during the course of the summer. Mr. Hill, Director of the Imperial Forest School at Dehra, will probably officiate during his absence.

THE finances of the Madras Harbour Trust can scarcely be said to be in a particularly flourishing condition. During the year 1897-98 the receipts amounted to 10. 1-3 lakhs of rupees; and as the year opened with a balance of 3 1-3 lakhs, the total available income was 13 2-3 lakhs. The expenditure on the other hand, came up to a little below 10 lakhs, thus leaving a balance of about 3 3-4 lakhs. As considerable extensions to the Harbour Works are under consideration, the present state of the Trust's finances, even with balances in hand, seems scarcely sufficient to meet the heavy burdens which will be thrown upon it.

THE Jhansi Police have followed up their successes of November and December by accounting for the last five members of the notorious Karar Khera gang of dacoits who, originally some four or five hundred in number, have been waging a guerilla warfare with the police of Gwalior and the adjoining British territory for the last fifteen months. The dacoits made their last stand on Tuesday night, when the police came up with them and a fight ensued. Full details are not yet to hand, but the list of casualties shows that the encounter must have been desperate. One dacoit was killed, one badly wounded, and three taken unhurt; while on the police side one constable was killed, and the District Superintendent of Police (Mr. Goad) one head constable and three constables were wounded.

SIR BENJAMIN STONE, M.P., whose efforts to preserve some of the most interesting architectural features of the public buildings in London and elsewhere have attracted widespread attention, is now directing his energies towards another, and perhaps even more fascinating phase of the national photographic record movement. During the Easter Recess the hon. member paid a visit to Lincoln for the purpose of securing photographs of a number of old houses in the town, which from time immemorial have been associated with the persecution of the Jews. In course of time Sir Benjamin proposes to visit Stamford, Norwich, and other historic towns in Eastern England, in order that he may have a complete pictorial record, architecturally speaking, of this great persecution.

A CORRESPONDENT at Youghal sends to the "Times" the following extract from a manifesto issued by the supporters of Mr. Farrell, a candidate for the Youghal division of the Cork County Council, as a specimen of the tactics that were employed. The manifesto is addressed to the Catholics and Nationalists of Youghal district, and says:—A handful of Anti-Catholic bigots, Freemasons, and irreligious men, not content to appeal to the electors on the grounds of the patriotism, honesty, public and private virtue of their candidate, have, with an audacity hitherto unheard of, introduced an anti-religious element to embitter this struggle. They have raised the Anti-Christian cry of "No priest in politics," and their boast is that they will "drag down the priests to the dust on the polling day." This language, heard for the first time in the streets of Catholic Youghal has been borrowed from Continental infidels and Freemasons—from those who would seek to drag the priest from the altar, and bar his approach to the bedside of the sick and dying. Mr. Kennedy is relied on to carry out this Anti-Catholic and Anti-Irish programme. He is to be flung at the heads of the priests because these have dared to use their liberty of conscience in the exercise of the ordinary rights of citizenship. The priests have helped to rid the district of an exterminating landlord. Mr. Kennedy is expected to wreak vengeance on them for that act. The Anti-Catholic and Anti-National faction will regard the triumph of Mr. Kennedy as the defeat of the priests and the humiliation of the Catholic religion. He has sought the support of Unionists, Freemasons, and bigots, and in return he offers to become their tool in their unholy and unpatriotic campaign.

THE sitting of the Liquor Laws Commission at Westminster, on April 12, came to an abrupt conclusion. According to one account, Lord Peel, the chairman, said he had seen a statement indicating an intention to bring forward proposals with which he could not possibly agree. In these circumstances he had decided to issue his own report as originally drafted and declare the Commission dissolved. Another report states that Lord Peel only declared the Commission dissolved as far as he was concerned, and that he will associate himself with members of the Temperance Party in presenting a minority report. With regard to Lord Peel's action, says the *Times*, it is to be noted that a body of this kind cannot be dissolved except by the person signing the warrant for its appointment—namely, the Sovereign. After Lord Peel's retirement, his fellow-Commissioners elected Sir Algernon West at temporary chairman, and an adjournment was then agreed upon until May 2. The next step will be a communication to the Home Secretary apprising him of what has occurred, with a view to the formal appointment of a new chairman. This will be strictly in accordance with the precedent set by the Royal Commission on Agriculture, the presidency of which was entrusted to Lord Cobham after Mr. Shaw Lefevre's resignation. In all probability Sir Algernon West will, in due course, be gazetted to succeed Lord Peel, but, pending a decision in this connection, it is obvious that nothing can be said concerning future developments. It may be assumed, however, that the majority report will now differ considerably from that drafted by Lord Peel, and that one of the minority reports will embody the conclusions and recommendations which his lordship formulated as a basis for discussion.

ON April 12, 1799, the Church Missionary Society was founded at the Castle and Falcon Hotel in Aldersgate Street, and the centenary is being observed this week by a series of meetings at the Albert Hall, Queen's Hall, and Exeter Hall. On Sunday, April 9, at Westminster Abbey, sermons on behalf of the Society were preached by the Rev. E. A. Stuart, Canon Gore, and Prebendary Webb-Peploe; while at St. Paul's Cathedral the Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, and at St. Saviour's, Southwark, the Bishop of Sierra Leone advocated its claims. Sermons were preached all over the country in connection with the event. The service in St. Paul's Cathedral on April 10 was a great success. The Primate preached a powerful and sympathetic sermon, urging the view he so strongly holds as to the comparatively little English Churchmen do for missions. There was an enormous congregation and the service was hearty in the extreme. The Rev. J. M. Sangar distributed at the door a tract describing St. Paul's as "a hotbed of Ritualism," and the Primate as the "unrepentant author of Essay I. in Essays and Reviews." The celebrations were continued on April 11, when three meetings were held at Exeter Hall. In the morning Lord Kinaird referred to his recent visit to so many mission stations in India. The Archdeacon of Auckland recalled many interesting recollections of his secretaryship in Salisbury Square. Canon Bruce, who went out to the Punjab in 1858, and eleven years later founded the Persian Mission, gave an account of his experiences, as did the Rev. George Ensor of his work in Japan and the Rev. C. T. Wilson of his Uganda labours. In the afternoon the Bishop of Wakefield presided over another very large meeting, and pointed out how the controversies in the Church largely depended on whether men regarded it as a system or a life. They would hear of the influence of the pulpit, the printing press, the school, and workshop that afternoon, and he said that there never was a time when they should ask themselves: "What am I doing to revive faith?" more than in a week which had witnessed the invasion of the sanctity, quiet, and distinction of the Lord's Day by the publication of a leading daily paper on Sunday with a review of the most immoral play which had ever disgraced the stage of this country. A further meeting was held in the evening presided over by the Bishop of Winchester.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## ATTACK ON AN ANGLO-EGYPTIAN ENVOY.

### ESCORT COMPLETELY CUT UP.

LONDON, MAY 3.

Ibrahim Ali, who was sent as General Kitchener's envoy to the Sultan of Darfur, found that the latter had been dethroned by an usurper, who attacked and routed Ibrahim Ali's escort, numbering 150 men, of whom 120 were killed.

The survivors have returned to Omdurman.

## RESIGNATION OF THE ITALIAN MINISTRY.

The Italian Cabinet has resigned.

The Premier, General Pelloux, in announcing the decision of the Ministry, stated that the debate in the Chamber of Deputies showed there was a large minority opposed to the Government's Chinese policy, consequently it was futile to prolong a discussion which would impair Italian prestige.

## THE CAMPAIGN IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The Filipinos are still parleying with the Americans for peace, but hostilities have been resumed.

The resistance of the insurgents, however, is waning.

## FRANCE AND SIAM.

The "New York Herald's" Siam news is denied, but negotiations for a settlement of pending difficulties between France and Siam are proceeding in Paris.

M. Doumer, Governor of Indo-China, has also been instructed to push matters on.

## THE TROUBLE IN THE SUDAN.

MAY 4.

The "Morning Post" says that the rebuff met with by the Sirdar's envoy to Darfur is sure to be considered throughout the Sudan as an Anglo-Egyptian reverse, and therefore renders it all the more necessary to make a further British advance in the autumn.

## THE COTTON CRISIS.

The crisis in the cotton trade has ended, an agreement having been reached at a conference between representatives of the employers and weavers held yesterday, the men accepting an advance of 2½ per cent. from 1st July instead of 10 per cent. advance as originally demanded.

## THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The Bombay mails of the 22nd ultimo arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

SUEZ, MAY 3.

The s. s. Nubia, with the outward mails of the 28th ultimo, left Suez, at 10-30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 3rd instant.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Sutlej, with the homeward mails, of the 29th, arrived at Aden, on Thursday, at 4 p.m.

## H. E. THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 4.

H. E. the Viceroy has commenced inspecting the officers here, going over to the Foreign Department to-morrow in person.

## THE MAHARAJAH OF BIKANIR.

The Maharaja of Bikanir is paying a short visit to Simla. Colonel Vincent has accompanied him.

## THE KABUL-JELLALABAD ROAD.

The new road between Kabul and Jalalabad, known as the Tang-i-Gharu Road, has been opened for traffic. It enables Kafilas to do the journey in three long stages instead of six days required by the old route over the Jagdalak Kotal.

## THE SANITARY IMPROVEMENT OF QUETTA.

Rupees twenty thousand are to be spent during the current year by the Government of India on the sanitary improvement of Quetta.

## PORT OFFICERS' APPOINTMENTS.

### ARRANGEMENTS AT MADRAS AND MOULMEIN.

The Government of India have approved of the appointment of Commander Finny, R. I. M., as Port Officer at Madras, vice Commander Street, who attains the prescribed age to-day.

Commander Hooper, Port Officer at Moulmein, goes on one year's furlough from June next; Commander G. A. Rose officiates.

## INDIAN ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

### ADDITIONAL GRANT.

Provision has been made by the Government of India for increasing the capitation grant of Artillery Volunteers from twenty to thirty rupees for efficients, and from thirty to forty rupees for extra efficients.

## REGIMENTAL MOVEMENTS.

As at present arranged, the following battalions come out to India next cold season:—1st Leicestershire Regiment from Natal, also 1st Essex and 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers; while the following return to England:—2nd Essex, also 2nd Derbyshires, the latter from Aden, and the 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers.

The 2nd Royal Sussex from Sialkot will relieve the 2nd Derbyshire at Aden.

## MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, Civil Surgeon, Shahabad, reverts to military duty, and is posted to Rawalpindi.

Major Beatty, Senior Medical Officer, Sind District, has applied for permission to retire.

Colonel J. L. Fogan, Staff Corps, is permitted to reside outside India.

Majors M. W. Kerin and C. T. Blackwell, R.A.M.C., have been permitted to exchange places on the roster for the Indian Service.

Major-General Galbraith has left Simla for Quetta, where he shortly hands over the command, and proceeds home.

## APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, lately Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor North-West Provinces, succeeds Captain Erskine as First Assistant to the Resident of Mysore and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

Mr. H. P. Coode, Executive Engineer, Burma, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 14th ultimo.

Major Windle, R.A.M.C., is posted for plague duty in the Bombay Presidency.

## RETIREMENTS.

Mr. A. S. Gerrard, Executive Engineer, Madras Presidency, retires with effect from the 18th instant.

Mr. H. H. Gahan, Superintending Engineer, Railways, Nagpur, also retires.

## THE SHINAWARI POST.

The Native Infantry wing, now holding Shinawari, in Miranzai, is to be at once reduced to seventy Rifles, and the latter will be withdrawn, and the post made over to the Border police as soon as the remodelling of the fort has been completed.

## RUSSIA AND BUNDER ABBAS.

### WHAT COULD BE PLAINER?

ALLAHABAD, MAY 4.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires:—

The Persian Minister in London states that the "Times of India's" report regarding the alleged agreement with Russia, whereby the latter secures possession of a port in the Persian Gulf, presumably Bunder Abbas, is absolutely devoid of foundation. Russia has not secured any rights in any Persian port in the Persian Gulf. The rumour is as ill-timed as many others recently circulated regarding the position of Russia in Persia.

## OPENING OF THE CRICKET SEASON.

### SURREY VS. LEICESTER.

The cricket season commenced yesterday with a match between Surrey and Leicestershire at the Oval. Surrey's victory by an innings and fifty-three runs was due mainly to Lockwood's bowling. He took altogether 10 wickets for 37 runs.

### AUSTRALIANS IN EXCELLENT FORM.

The Australians have been practising since Monday at Lord's, and are apparently in excellent form. They open on Monday at the Crystal Palace against Dr. Grace's South of England eleven.

## BURMO-CHINESE BOUNDARY.

### THE COMMISSION PROGRESSING.

RANGOON, MAY 3.

The last news received from the Boundary Commission is that the northern party was expected to finish the section from Bhamo to the Salween about the middle of last month. The southern party has been able to push on the work after harassing delays, and it is hoped that the demarcation of the Kengtung section will be finished during the current month, in which case the whole of the season's programme will have been carried out. The Governor-General of Tongking was expected to travel to Yunnan for the last month, in connection with the French Railway Scheme, which is to unite Yunnan with Indo-China. There are two French parties at work in search of a route to the place called Szechuan. It is expected that the line will be begun some time in June.

## RAILWAY LABOUR DISPUTE.

### G. I. P. SIGNALLERS DISCONTENTED.

### THREATENED DISLOCATION OF TRAFFIC.

LABOUR disputes in India are happily of rare occurrence, but the G. I. P. Railway signallers throughout the system are at present in a state of unrest, and their attitude is indicative of a strike. Each signaller is entitled to fifteen days' leave in the year, and, according to the men, this has been refused, and they have even found the utmost difficulty in absenting themselves from duty for as long as a couple of days, even when the death of one of their relatives has occurred. The inability to spare them the privilege they claim according to the rules of the company is interpreted by them as an indication of the excessive work they have to perform. The men say they are the hardest worked and most ill-used body of men on the railway. Their apparent grievance has been accentuated by a ruling of the company, issued about three months ago, to the effect that the maximum salary of all signallers on the railway who have joined the company since its issue is not to exceed Rs. 30 per mensem. At present the maximum salary is Rs. 40 per month.

The signallers in various parts have been communicating with each other and it is said are determined to go on strike. It would appear that they petitioned the General Traffic Manager of the company to inquire into and redress their grievance, but evidently with no good result to themselvess. The intention, or rather determination, about going on strike is no longer a matter of secrecy among them. A signaller at Sholapore on Wednesday went the length of wiring to Mr. A. Muirhead, the General Traffic Manager, asking for immediate redress, and threatening in the event of a refusal to go on strike with the others. On the same day, Mr. Dixit, solicitor, who has been selected as their spokesman, went to the office of the General Traffic Manager and represented the demands of the men, asking for redress, and if not given they will go on strike on Saturday.

There are about eigth hundred signallers employed on the entire system of the G. I. P. Railway, and their opinion is that the proposed strike will cause the company great trouble and inconvenience, and bring traffic to a standstill. The railway officials, it is said, expect the strike to-day, and are working actively to face the threatened trouble by substituting the native signallers by European military signallers where this is feasible. and by borrowing signallers from other Railway companies.

The attitude of the signallers is determined, and the system along the whole line is so complete that unless the Agent agrees to their demands by 2 p.m., to-day, they are prepared to tender notices, through their legal representatives, engaged by them in various districts, intimating to resign their appointments in twenty-four hours. The Agent, it is stated, has asked the petitioners to wait till Monday next. This they have refused to do, on the ground that it would give sufficient time to the Railway authorities to prepare for the emergency, and have therefore given forty-eight hour's notice, which expires at 2 p.m., to-day.

The Railway police have been apprised of the fact, and arrangements have been made to prevent any breach of the peace.

## ROYAL INDIAN MARINE TRANSFERS AND APPOINTMENTS.

APRIL 12.—F. T. Frager, R. I. M. S. Elphinstone, is transferred to R. I. M. S. Dalhousie. Assistant-Engineer E. E. Macpherson, R. I. M. S. Dalhousie, is transferred to Elphinstone.

April 13—Commander W. Chandler, Assistant-Director, R. I. M., proceeded on 50 days' privilege leave.

April 15.—Assistant-Engineer A. MacDonald proceeded on 12 months' leave (p.a.), out of India. Assistant-Engineer J. A. Yates, R. I. M. S. Investigator, is transferred to R. I. M. S. Dalhousie. Assistant-Engineer G. E. Wood, R. I. M. S. Mayo, is transferred to R. I. M. S. Minto. Assistant Engineer F. Pool, R. I. M. S. Minto, is transferred to R. I. M. S. Mayo.

April 17.—Sub-Lieut. G. H. Finnis, R. I. M. S. Elphinstone is transferred to R. I. M. S. Dalhousie.

April 19.—Sub-Lieut. G. H. S. LaTouche, R. I. M. S. Elphinstone, is transferred to R. I. M. S. Dalhousie. Lieut. Willock, R. I. M. S. Dalhousie, is transferred to R. I. M. S. Elphinsnstone. Lieut. E. J. C. Hordern, R. I. M. S. Canning is transferred to R. I. M. S. Dalhousie. Lieut. A. S. Balfour, R. I. M. S. Mayo, is transferred to R. I. M. S. Canning. Sub-Lieut. G. H. Finnis R. I. M. S. Dalhousie is transferred to R. I. M. S Canning. Sub-Lieut. H. Morland, R. I. M. S. Mayo, is transferred to R. I. M. S. Canning. Sub-Lieut. A. St. C. Bowden, R. I. M. S. Canning, is transferred to R. I. M. S. Dalhousie. Sub-Lieut. S. S. Higgins, R. I. M. S. Minto, is transferred to R. I. M. S. Mayo.

April 28.—Engineer V. A. Brown, R. I. M. S., Bhamo, has been granted 12 months' leave (M. C.) in India.

May 1.—Chief Engineer R. Walker, supernumerary, R. I. M. S. Dalhousie, is appointed to R. I. M. S. Investigator.

May 3.—Engineer A. MacRay, R. I. M. S. Investigator, is appointed to R. I. M. S. Bhamo.

## FOREIGN TELEGRAM REPORTS.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 4th May 1899.

[ Difference in Longitude allowed for. ]

| Via | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time occupied in transmission. Hours. | Minutes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | 3 | 5 | 38 p.m. | 17 | 10 |
| Teheran | 4 | 2 | 40 p.m. | 0 | 23 |
| Suez | 4 | 2 | 50 p.m. | 0 | 14 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of 4th May, 1899.

| | Maximum Time. H. | M. | Minimum Time. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta | 3 | 56 | — | 3 |
| " Karachi | ... | 20 | — | 1 |
| " Madras | ... | 27 | — | 8 |




## VIII.

## THE IRISH NATIONALIST PARTY.

THE Irish Members to whom this article will refer are the Nationalists,—it is to them only that any peculiarity belongs, for the other Irish Members are like the rest of their British brethren.

The Irish Nationalist Party entered Parliament by the General Election of 1885, in imposing numbers over eighty strong, with the sole and single aim of carrying a Home Rule measure. They were not sure whether they would obtain this concession from one of the great Parties in Britain or the other—they rather hoped to win it from both together. They would subordinate all their political conduct and proceedings to this object alone—whatever measure of any other kind they supported or obstructed or opposed their course would be guided by the effect thereof upon the prospects of Home Rule. For some reasons of their own they were disposed to embarrass British policy and the British Parliament. They reckoned that such embarrassment might be made subservient to Home Rule, might induce Britain to grant such a measure in order to be freed from the vexatious trouble. They went so far as to cause trouble, and even disturbances, in order to lower the repute and injure the traditions of the House of Commons, to cause the occurrence of awkward scenes almost daily till the worry and annoyance should become intolerable. They expected that in despair the British would yield at last in order to be rid of the plague. These views of theirs were not openly expressed, perhaps, but their prevalence was clearly discernible by those who had to watch the party action from day to day. In this policy they united, with full party discipline, under the Leadership of Mr. Parnell. If they meant to carry or oppose this or that, their expression would be "we shall just send for the boys to vote." A very few belonged to the gentry class; many were men of very moderate means; many were supposed to have but scanty resources. They were believed to be sustained in Parliament by resources largely drawn from sympathisers in America. Nothing, however, was exactly known about this, nor had anyone any business to enquire; they had a right to pursue this system if they chose. Apparently, however, this plan, so far as it may have existed, would affect the certainty of their corporate action, for it seemed to be at times a question whether they could be maintained in London at much expense up to such and such a date, or whether it was worth while to bring them back from Ireland, at much expense again, for such and such a crisis.

They sat on the benches on the left side of the House below the gangway, about one quarter of the accommodation of the House; they had occupied this quarter in former Parliaments whichever British Party was in power, meaning thereby to indicate that they were always on the Opposition side being opposed to the Ministry of the day whether Liberal or Conservative, and forming a Party of themselves for the special Irish interests which they represented as quite apart from the other interests of the British nation. Their occupation of this quarter in former Parliaments had never been very strong. But now with numbers more than doubled their occupation was effective, giving room to none other except a few sympathetic Radicals who sat on the bench nearest the Floor of the House. From the first on entering the House after the General Election of 1885, they were vociferous, demonstrative, self-asserting, as if they were a triumphant band who had scaled the parliamentary citadel. Many were new to Parliament and had to learn its ways; they were held under strict discipline by their Leader. Several again were already known as speakers or orators either in the House, or in Ireland. The principal orator was Mr. Sexton whose speeches commanded admiration both for diction and delivery, except that they were too long drawn out. Mr. Timothy Healy was their Rupert of debate; his performances were quite trenchant, and his wit flashed like lurid light: from the fierceness of his language he was sometimes called by his compatriots "Tiger Tim." Mr. T. P. O'Connor was much listened to as being the lieutenant of Mr. Parnell in the English elections; he had a merry, rollicking style like that which we had attributed to the great O'Connell in his humourous moods. Mr. John Redmond we did not hear at first, but when he appeared on the scene later he was found to be the strongest, weightiest and most formidable orator on the Irish side. Mr. Justin M'Carthy was their literary light; his speeches were cultured, softly delivered and mellifluous. The men in the rank and file spoke boisterously but fluently, and soon learnt the art of talking interminably when any obstructive purpose was in view.

MR. PARNELL'S ISOLATION.

Mr. Parnell stood apart from them all; although his moral authority suffered from the first owing to his personal isolation, still the shadow of his great name as "the uncrowned King" of Ireland spread awe over his followers; but we always supposed its foundation to be insecure as indeed proved afterwards to be the case. This insecurity arose from his personal isolation. Considering the unruly team he had to manage, with the reins in his skilled hands, he was doubtless obliged to avoid familiarity. But he carried this view too far for success as a leader in a party where men can be led but cannot be driven. It seemed to us that he rarely or never conversed with the rank and file of his men. We understood that his private address was seldom known even to his Party lieutenants. He certainly received the bulk of his correspondence at the Post Office in the Lobby of the Commons: that was evident; we heard that he had no other postal address. How far this strangeness went, none of us could say; but to some extent it manifestly existed, and so far it gave rise to ominous rumours. It afterwards developed itself in a wondrous manner, as will presently be seen.

The first half of 1886 was the culminating point of his career. He had entered a new Parliament at the head of a compact, disciplined and homogeneous Party, strong enough to turn the scale and rule the balance as between the two great Parties of Britain. His health had not, to all appearances, begun to fail; as he stood up in his place to speak, amid the upturned looks of those seated around him, he was one of the handsomest men in the House. His delivery was at first winning, even conciliatory, and his matter simple. It was not till he approached the pith of his case, that his manner stiffened, his face lighted up, and his voice trembled with suppressed passion, worthy of a tragic dramatist. His climax was at the very close of the Home Rule Bill debate, as already mentioned, in June 1886. After that he never made any long sustained speech in the Commons. In the next speech made by him in the autumn of that very year, on a proposed Land Bill, he halted, fumbled, and losing his thread had often to be prompted by his bench men. In a subsequent year, when the special Commission of enquiry into the authenticity of certain letters and other grave charges was being instituted, he made several short speeches fraught with menacing fierceness, and certainly his aspect in those moments was meet for a painter of tragedy. The result of the Commission seemed to rehabilitate him in the eyes of Mr. Gladstone and of the Gladstonians, but to lower his influence and weight in the House. His health too was believed to be failing. Then he became vitally concerned in that miserable "cause celebre" which obliged Mr. Gladstone and the Gladstonians to part company with him.

This case immediately brought about that split in the Irish Nationalist Party which to this day is known as the division between the Parnellites and the Anti-Parnellites. The latter indeed have in recent years had further sub-divisions among themselves, and we know not exactly how they should be named. But up to the present Parliament the Parnellites, under Mr. John Redmond, proudly preserved their appellation. How far they display this nomenclature in the present Parliament may be doubtful; but they no doubt retain it in their hearts, and will doubtless place it in the front and van of battle if at the next General Election the Home Rule cause should seem likely to have any chance of success. This conduct of theirs is a veritable tribute to Parnell's memory, and British people would do well to understand its significance. It means that Parnell was "thorough," keeping the Irish Nationalists aloof from all British parties, aiming ceaselessly at the national independence of Ireland, and using for this purpose alone their position in the Parliament of Westminster.

PARNELL'S LEADERSHIP CHALLENGED.

When, on the occasion above mentioned, Parnell's leadership was directly challenged by the Anti-Parnellites the whole party met in one of the Committee Rooms upstairs. That room was the scene of contentions for many days; which were not witnessed indeed, but were heard of by us, inasmuch as the cheers and roars from Irish throats used to resound through the solid doors and re-echo all down the long corridors. As Parnell was still chairman he guided the deliberations raised by those who were resolved to depose him from the chairmanship. They were in a clear majority, whereas his faithful band of Parnellites formed a minority only. The Anti-Parnellites had been originally instructed by him in the art of Obstructions; they now found this peculiar science turned against them by the master himself! For nearly a fortnight they strove to get him out of the chair, but there he sat tight in it, proof against all machinations and shewing a stubborn front like a lion at bay. At length they held a separate meeting of their own in another room and elected Mr. Justin M'Carthy as chairman. He at once entered the House and, sitting in the seat of Parnell, gave notice of a motion amidst the marked cheers of his supporters. Parnell indeed soon reappeared and sat almost alongside of the new leader who had superseded him. For a while it looked as if there would be two kings in the Hibernian Brentford—but the duality was fatal to Parnell's position. Soon the legal meshes of the social case surrounded him, and afterwards his life ebbed away towards an untimely death.

The Parnellites have subsequently alleged that the Anti-Parnellites ally themselves with a great Party in Britain to whose policy the purely Irish objects are to be subordinated, or at least deferred. To this very marked and often repeated allegation the Anti-Parnellites—by whatever name or names they now call themselves—would naturally have their own reply, into which I need not enter.

OBSTRUCTION.

The speciality of all the Irish Nationalists has been their power of Obstruction. The way in which Obstruction has been—unintentionally perhaps, but still effectually—misrepresented by each and every Party in politics from its own standpoint has been already explained. The Irish had undoubtedly a right to use it for their own policy, or for the prevention of any policy to which they were opposed. As already explained it is doubtful whether they used it more severely than did the British parties for stopping what they detested or for saving what they loved. Sometimes the Irish were ruled authoritatively to have pushed Obstruction beyond the utmost allowable limit. On countless occasions they exercised it in a manner grievous and distressing to us who were the sufferers. It was often carried out avowedly with the intention of wearing the Tories out. Naturally the Tories would reply that "last"—meaning endurance—was a Tory quality, and that they would be the willing victims of any suffering in order to carry their point. The "dreary drip of dilatory discussion,"—in the phrase of a great Statesman—the midnight vigils—the fresh objections starting just at dawn or sunrise after an all-night sitting—especially towards the end of a Session when every delay opened up a vista of political danger—will never be forgotten by the sufferers in body and mind from this drastic treatment. Still even these felt that the Irish Party had a perfect right to do all this; but they knew that the day would come when these very tactics would be used against that Party. When that day actually came and the Irish found themselves bound and fettered by an Opposition which included Obstruction among other elements, it was amusing to hear them vainly complaining, in convenient oblivion of what they had themselves done in that very line.

Meanwhile the Irish, notwithstanding the complaints made by many at the time, advocated their general cause and pressed their particular cases with a tenacity, a persistency, an assiduity, a mastery of local details, which must have delighted their constituents, and which extorted the admiration even of their Parliamentary opponents. They were ever ready to adopt any tone that might further the emergent purpose which was invariably to wring something from the British Government. To obtain concessions for Ireland was their "raison d'etre"; to yield such concessions (in their own words) was in their view among the first of Britain's duties. To this end they would menace or cajole, threaten or withdraw, press forward or hold back, would adopt the most contrary courses within the shortest intervals, according to requirement. In reference to any such requirement they evinced accuracy of discrimination, and discernment with presence of mind.

GRAVE TIMES.

Whether the criminal occurrences and the tragedies which disfigured the annals of Ireland, were in any sense justifiable morally in reference to political causes, or whether the Irish Nationalist members were directly or indirectly connected with these events—are questions not to be discussed here; indeed such things were outside the House. But the alleged character of these proceedings, and the responsibility of the members for them, were matters frequently brought before the House itself during the debates. Such critical discussions, too, related not only to crimes of a heinous description, but also to practices held to be constructively criminal, known by familiar names such as "boycotting," "exclusive dealing," "plan of campaign"—and so forth. Inflammatory speeches inciting to mischief, or even worse than that, were attributed to some of the Irish members, and copious reports in the newspapers of such utterances were produced. In such assaults two members were prominent, Colonel Saunderson and Mr. T. W. Russell. The mission of Colonel Saunderson was to expose what he deemed to be criminal or treasonable conspiracies in which he alleged that some of the Irish members had a share. He pointed these severe charges with a humourous sarcasm, which convulsed his own side with a laughter in which even the Irish could scarce refrain from sharing—though the rising merriment was quickly hushed by the gravity of the accusations. Mr. T. W. Russell was equally incisive by his proofs which often came home with such unerring aim that they were called "Search lights." Then he would strike redoubled blows in such a swinging, slashing style, that the method was named "the tomahawk." The effect of all this upon the Irish was indeed tremendous. They seemed about to burst into explosion and yet would restrain themselves, feeling the gravity of the situation. Considerations of order had to be balanced by the Speaker against that freedom of speech in debate which the Commons have always claimed for themselves. Very often he acted with great success as peacemaker. But such scathing accusations frequently produced "scenes" in which individual Nationalists not unnaturally forgot themselves in their passion, and suspension or temporary expulsion was unavoidably resorted to.

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]

## THE MATHERAN SEASON.

### COUNTLESS FUNCTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, MAY 3.

THE Matheran season may be said to be now fairly commenced. At Easter we had a preliminary canter in a dance given by Mrs. Collie, which was quickly followed by a children's party in the glade below the gymkhana. Soon after this our Easter visitors left us and the hill became rather empty for a time. Now, however, the station is filling up rapidly. The hotels are full, and we hear of dancing, blind man's buff, and other festive amusements being kept up to a late hour every night in the Rugby. It is not always easy in the afternoon to get hold of one of the five tennis courts in the gymkhana, except when there is a counter-attraction in the form of a tea picnic.

Of such agreeable diversions we have had two already this week. On Monday afternoon, Mrs. Stranach was "at home" in the open space where the Neral road, after crossing a little bridge and walled causeway, joins the road to Garbut. As the guests arrived at the appointed spot, their eyes were greeted with the sight of a table, prettily ornamented with flowers and well supplied with the most tempting light refreshments that the confectionery art of Bombay can produce. Looming in the distance was a most admirable effigy of Aunt Sally, defiantly smoking a clay pipe soon to be knocked out of her mouth by cudgels deftly thrown from the hands of gallant youths and ladies fair. Then there was a rifle range to test the skill of marksmen and markswomen. The target was not easy to hit, but one lady at any rate succeeded in nicking the miniature bull's eye. The entertainment ended in a game of rounders played with much animation and one or two falls, and then in the darkness of the evening shadows all wended their way homewards, none the worse for the merry hour or two they had spent at the foot of Garbut Hill.

Yesterday's tea-party was given by Mr. Binning on the grounds of the Rugby Hotel. It was of a distinctly original and literary character. Everybody had to go as a book, and considerable ingenuity was exercised in indicating without distinctly revealing the book represented. The guests and their genial host thus appeared in the guise of walking puzzles, many of which were very difficult to interpret. One lady appeared with two dice framed cunningly of paper, and her legend was "Who has lost these pretty things?" It was not easy to detect, under this disguise, Paradise Lost (Shade of Milton! *pair o' dice lost*). A policeman threatening an L, which was followed by a smear, did duty for Robert Elsmere. Capital L came in useful again in a picture representing "Letters from Hell." There were no less than three "Pirates" on the field. One lady and one small boy indicated their piratical character by quoting on their placards more or less extortionate prices for pies. A gentleman employing different symbolism and pointing a moral against the danger of hydrophobia took round a book on which the rates of taxes to be paid for pie dogs were to be entered. Some of us were rather inclined to give him a wide berth, for fear he might be asking subscriptions for a Pasteur Institute or some other laudable object for which we had no money to spare. A staid professor with a great collection of newspapers girt round him under the belt of his Norfolk jacket stood for Thackeray's *Round About Papers*. His wife who was severely destitute of any visible symbolism, turned out to be the *Spectator*. A lady with a curious agricultural implement displayed prominently in her hand thereby dumbly acted Ivanhoe (I've an hoe!!). A little boy with his face blackened was "Not so black as he is Painted." A tiny weeny "2" was the bearing of two ladies, who enacted the part of Edna Lyall's *We* (wee) Two." A bright green sash reminded us of "Verdant Green." There were also to be seen "A Golden Butterfly," "Under Two Flags," "The French Revolution," "With Edged Tools," "Desperate Remedies," "Plain Tales from the Hills," "Two Years Ago" (1897). We must not forget to mention an admirably contrived and very puzzling Forbes' Manual and an amusing rendering of the Lays of Ancient Rome, which, judging from the disgusted look of the pictured Roman, would appear to have been not much bigger than the eggs of Modern India.

Fortunately it is not incumbent on your correspondent to give a verdict on the comparative excellence of the various representations. That was left by one host to the decision of the ballot, which by a very large majority put at the head of the poll Mrs. Sturge's *Paradise Lost*. The prize for detecting the largest number of hidden books had to be divided between Mrs. Oliver and Miss Cargill.

Matheran, like Bombay and Mahableshwar, was disturbed about a fortnight ago by heavy rain, which for a time put a stop to lawn tennis. The abnormal weather, however, eventually proved a blessing in disguise. Since the rain we have had delightfully cool and fresh days, more like the beginning of October than the end of April in Matheran. Walking has been delightful, and we have not been worried by the red dust reddening the skirts of our garments. There is not, however, so much scope for walking as there used to be in byegone days. Many a pleasant pathway through jungle paths has been spoiled by the continual building that is going on. Matheran is in truth becoming too popular. Sites are being lavished with a liberal hand on everyone who is willing to pay for them. The result is that Matheran is becoming decidedly overbuilt, and unless something is done to check the builder's activity, will soon lose the rural character which is its chief charm.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office return for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 22 | 8 | 30 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada | 12 | 3 | 13 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi | 11 | 0 | 7 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 15 | 5 | 35 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 4 | 2 | 13 |
| G Mahim and Worlee | 4 | 3 | 11 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 23 | 31 |
| Total | 70 | 46 | 153 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 45,585 | 39,678 | |
| Same date last year | 42 | 23 | 106 |

BANDORA.

There were no attacks and no deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Thursday.

## MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR A. HUNTER has selected Major A. King Royal Lancaster Regiment, to be his Aide-de-Camp when he takes up the Quetta Command.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Young, Staff's Corps, is permitted to reside out of India.

The following officers remain at home on extended leave:—Lieutenant-Colonel Bomford, I. M. S. 9 months; Major E Dacosta, I. M. S. and Captain F. Macmullen, 12th B C six months.

Captain Jennings Bramly, 19th Hussars, officiates as Station Staff Officer, Nusserabad.

Major-General Sir M. Gerard has selected Lieutenant Hood, Central India Horse, to be his Aide-de-Camp while he officiates in command of the Oudh District.

Captain W. Roche, Wiltshire Regiment, on return from leave takes up the appointment of Inspector of Gymnasia, Punjab and Bengal Commands.

MR. JUSTICE REID will officiate as Chief Judge of the Punjab Chief Court in the absence of Mr. W. O. Clark, who is taking six months furlough.

CAPTAIN W. R. CLARK, I. M. S., officiates as Professor of Surgery at Lahore in place of Lieutenant-Colonel F. Perry. who is taking six months' sick leave.

## A VISIT TO GLASGOW.

### II.

IN ancient times in Glasgow "rights of property" were held very sacred, and landlordism was a powerful force, the result being that the masses were left to suffer from overcrowded hovels and wretched conditions of existence. Who was to interfere with Proprietary Power? As the city grew and trade increased the evils of this overcrowding became more important, yet the landlords, by virtue of the nine-tenths-of-the-law principle, remained masters of the situation. "The visitations of God," as epidemics were then called, became more frequent until it dawned on the minds of intelligent men that these visitations might and should be warded off by human agency. Private charity attempting to cope with the evil only aggravated it; even the Corporation, when it awoke to the gravity of the situation, found the task too vast for restricted effort, and thoughtful citizens began to regard matters with grave concern. Finally, in 1866 the Improvement Trust was started, armed with exceptional powers and the task "to purge and purify the city."

The results of their labours are too well known to need re-telling—the sceptic or the critic has only to go to Glasgow to see for himself. Their history may be said to be that of all philanthropical pioneers; they start—as we are told of the rebuilders of London—"with the windiest Force of Public opinion blowing direct in their faces"; then, the work successfully accomplished, "the force of public opinion blows on them as a soft zephyr thankfully, wooingly." In compliance with our demand "to see some Glasgow slums," we were conducted out of the main thoroughfares down wide streets crowded with the poorest of the poor, thickly planted, it must be admitted, with the "whusky shop," and consequently swarming with crowds of loafing, blear-eyed men, be-draggled women, and wan faced children. These "clean keepit streets sae lang and braid" and the adjacent buildings convey no idea of "slums," yet they stand where, a few years ago, a network of unwholesome alleys formed a very canker in the heart of the city. In order to see what one imagines a "slum" it would be necessary to dive into a few remaining bye-paths and gullies marked for demolition in the near future. "Slumming," we were told, "never became a fashionable recreation in Glasgow," though the Ruskin and the Kyrle Society have done something to encourage that pursuit. "Well-intentioned effort of this kind may result in individual good, but the real and permanent benefactors are those who raze the rookeries and who let the fierce light of heaven into all human dwellings."

Following our guide along the crowded streets, we stopped before a substantial building—the Model Family Home. The superintendent kindly volunteered to conduct us round. This Home, which is one of the latest additions to the Trust's lodging-house enterprise, offers a most satisfactory solution to the problem that vexes the mind of the respectable widow or widower: What to do with the children during the day whilst the bread-winner of the family is out at work? It is impossible, moreover, for the tired parent returning after the day's labour to keep the home neat and tidy. The Model Home meets both requirements. Here the children can be left in absolute security and comfort, whilst the work of the establishment is performed by competent caretakers. The cost of board and lodging is extremely moderate and well within the means of those for whom it is intended.

In the kitchen, on the ground floor, cooking operations were in full force, and sundry savory odours issued from the steaming saucepans, the contents of which we were invited to inspect. Each child receives at breakfast two slices of bread and a cup of milk, for dinner a bowl of broth made with meat and vegetables, and for tea again plain bread and milk. From the kitchen we passed into the dining room, furnished with long tressel tables, which would doubtless appear more interesting when surrounded with children. The breakfast hour being past, the room was almost empty. The adult occupants can pay by the meal, purchasing a 1d., 2d., or 3d. ticket, which entitles them to correspondingly more or less elaborate fare. In the reading room a few men were seated smoking and reading. Upstairs we made a cursory inspection of the dormitories, 176 in all, each capable of accommodating one adult and three children, plainly furnished, heated with hot water and lighted by electricity. Finally, on the top floor, we entered the Crèche, full of children of all ages. Cribs were arranged round the walls, the room was bright, airy and clean, and the children, mostly of the very poorest classes, were playing happily under the supervision of two pleasant faced matrons. The elder children are dressed and sent to school; only the little ones remain and spend their day in the nurseries and playground. Looking into the future one may reasonably anticipate that children brought up in such sanitary surroundings will form a nucleus of respectable society in the next generation. There are undoubtedly occasional sad cases in which the poor little occupants are turned out of this earthly paradise into the vortex of the streets. Too often, alas, this is owing to the curse of drink, but it is sadder still when the habitually provident parent from ill-health or other misfortune is unable to earn even the pittance necessary to keep himself and his family in the home. The superintendent, in reply to our queries, said that a sober, steady man was often given the chance of retrieving his debts but the home being in no wise a charitable institution, the committee cannot render themselves liable to loss.

On leaving the home we proceeded by cab to another quarter of Glasgow to visit one of the Model Lodging Houses. These latter, 7 in all, giving nightly shelter to 2,227 persons, are the outcome of the necessity experienced by the Improvement Trustees for providing accommodation for the dregs of the population. The large domitories are partitioned off into cubicles by wooden screens 7ft. in height, each cubicle containing one berth, alternately upper and lower, with daily aired and daily changed bed clothes. The majority of lodgers, whether from mere laziness or fancy, prefer the lower berths, and as each is allotted by ticket, an early application is essential to obtain any choice. The dormitories must be vacated every morning by 8 o'clock, but the occupants have the right, evidently appreciated, of using the establishment for all the 24 hours. In the kitchen, of which every lodger has free use, we found several men preparing their dinners, the materials being purchased from a shop on the premises, and the cooking utensils, plates, etc., provided by the institution; others were engaged in ablutions, in most cases highly necessary, of themselves and their garments, whilst several were enjoying the prerogative of absolute idleness in the smoking room. This accommodation and the accruing benefits can be obtained for the modest sum of 3d. or 4d. a day, and it is important to note that, not only do these model lodgings provide respectable accommodation for their own residents, but they have set up a standard of comfort to which all outside lodging-houses have found themselves bound to conform. Unfortunately the attractions occasionally induce a selfish husband to forego all responsibilities, and deserting a starving wife and family, to remain concealed in the Home living in comfort on accumulated wages or more often drinking them away. Such cases, however, are not numerous. On the majority immense benefit is conferred by this model lodging system, which, moreover, has proved most satisfactory from a financial point of view.

The following day a suggestion of sunshine enabled us to visit the Parks, and to appreciate for the first time the striking beauty of the University set upon Gilmore Hill, in the midst of Kelvingrove. Few buildings in Europe have the benefit of so magnificent a site to add to their architectural beauty, and it is interesting to learn that these were designed by Sir George Gilbert Scott, the architect of the University buildings in Bombay. The style is what the guide books term "pointed with Franco-Scottish domestic features"—a description calculated to mistify the visitor, though doubtless understood by the native. In the towers are some magnificent deep toned bells. There are over 2,000 students, and the citizens may well pride themselves on their university both as a centre of learning and as an architectural adornment to the city. Beyond the park we drove through suburbs bearing the stamp of prosperity, with large detached residences standing in fine grounds. The solid wealth and comfort of Glasgow strike one as much as its abject poverty. The afternoon still continuing fairly fine, we improved the opportunity by driving out to the Alexandra Park, in the East End. This park, which is one of the achievements of the Improvement Trust, covers an area of 63 acres of land. Owing perhaps to the inclement weather of the preceding days, it was strangely

deserted. Entering the gates one forgot the proximity of the smoky city, for the breezes seemed as fresh as in the open country. A carriage drive, bordered with newly planted trees, runs from end to end ; winding paths intersect the beds that doubtless at other seasons are gay with flowers ; and two miniature lakes have been formed, one stocked with water fowl, the other reserved as a model yacht pond for budding naval architects and embryo yachtsmen. This park ought indeed to be a paradise to the Glasgow poor, its breezy meadows contrasting favourably with the murky atmosphere in George's Square or still more stifling streets ; beyond and away stretches the open country seen from the rising ground of the park. Here golfers can enjoy their pastime for 2d. a day, or a yearly subscription of 7s. 6d. Several enthusiastic players were wading through the slushy grass, laying up probable attacks of influenza and rheumatism with all a golfer's indifference to anything beyond the supreme art, whilst one solitary couple on a bench seemed oblivious of all besides themselves in the Universe. This is only one of four such public parks bounding the four quarters of the city.

Next day being the Sabbath, we enquired of the hotel porter, and, provided with his directions, sallied forth to seek the Cathedral, which, being in the east of the city, necessitated our taking the car. Alas ! the first one only took us part of the way, and we had to exchange, descending into a puddle, wading several yards and standing in another puddle till the right car appeared. Outside it was raining heavily, inside we again had an exemplification of the fact that the courtesy of the Scotch official does all it can to atone for the national climate. Into the car, crowded with ladies in church attire, came a navvy in rather dirty fustian, followed by a shaggy, damp and mud-soaked collie. The conduct of the conductor, anxious to avoid hurting the feelings of anyone concerned, including the dog, strengthened our innate respect for Gaelic tact. When we were deposited, again in a puddle, on the outskirts of the city, we received such implicit directions that it must certainly not be laid to the account of that tram conductor that we mistook our way. The church, standing at the top of a precipitous hill, to which we climed splashing through the mud, was not the cathedral, and if it had an entrance at all, was hermetically sealed. "Cathedral's awa' yonder" was the reply elicited from a solitary pedestrian, and we redescended the hill in a rivulet of water. The view from the summit of that hill was, however, worth the climb. The Necropolis, that most uniquely conceived resting place of the dead, loomed through the mist, monument and column rising one above the other. Arriving finally at the Cathedral, we found ourselves with a group of other belated and drenched individuals absolutely barred out ; the iron gates were closed and locked, and the notice boards offered no solution of the dilemma. Apparently ecclesiastical rule in Glasgow admits of no unpunctuality. "Come to Kirk in time or don't come at all," we took the barred gates to indicate. As might be expected in a city that "lives by the word," we found another church a few yards away. They were on the point of closing the doors, but admitted us, and we passed into the Barony Church, built on the site of the Great Refomer's Kirk. The spacious red brick building was full ; the congregation composed of the poorer classes, amongst which were many children of various ages. The attention with which all, old and young alike, listened to a sermon of nearly an hour would have put many a more fashionable congregation to shame. Like all Scotch preachers this one was eloquent and, moreover, had a strident voice with which he held the attention of his flock. It was still raining heavily when we left the church and made our way back to the hotel, where, with the exception of perhaps two days, the lights were lit indoors from early morning to night. We dressed by electric light in the mornings, strained our eyes in futile efforts to read without it during the day, and re-lit it again at 3 o'clock. It almost seemed as if the gloom affected the spirits of the inhabitants—always obliging, invariably kindly and courteous, they certainly appeared less light-hearted both in and out of doors than the Edinburgh folk. "Business" seems to occupy the minds of one and all as they hurry along. Doubtless it is this spirit of commerce ruling the city that has brought it to its present enviable position amongst the urban communities of the day and will lead its inhabitants to still greater achievements and prosperity.

Wow ! Sirs ! It's wonderful to trace
How commerce has improved the place,
Changing bare house rooms, narrow space,
And want o' money
To seats of elegance and grace
And milk and honey !

. . . . . . . . . . .

O Glasgow ! famed for ilka thing
That heart can wish or siller bring !
May neither care nor sorrow ding
Thy children dear
But peace and plenty gar them sing
Frae year to year !

X.

## THE COMING MOHURRAM.

### TIMELY POLICE REGULATIONS.

The following public orders, by the Commissioner of Police under the provisions of Section 77 of Act No. XIII of 1856, sanctioned by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, to regulate the Religious Processions during the Mohurram, and for the Preservation of the Public Peace during the Festival of the Mohurram are published in the Bombay "Government Gazette."

I. No Tabut, Punja or Dholeeka Punja may be carried about in procession during the ensuing Mohurram, without the permission of the Commissioner of Police.

II. Permits to carry Taboots, Punjas or Dholeeka Punjas, will be granted to Mussalmans only, and all persons obtaining such permits must produce them whenever required to do so by any Magistrate or officer of Police.

III. Every holder or holders of a permit will be eld responsible for the peaceable behaviour of the persons composing any assemblage or procession connected with his Taboot, Punja or Dholeeka Punja. In the event of any such persons behaving in a riotous or disorderly manner in any such assemblage or procession, the Commissioner of Police may at once cancel such permit by verbal notification, and all persons composing such assembly or procession shall immediately disperse and shall not re-assemble or continue to carry about the Taboot, Punja or Dholeeka Punja belonging thereto.

IV. No music shall be played in any of the streets or thoroughfares of Bombay, except under the authority of a License issued by the Commissioner of Police. The licensee must comply with the terms and conditions of his license.

V. Licenses to play music in the streets and throughfares will only be granted for the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th days of the Mohurram, and for no other days. No Melia or Swari processions connected with any Taboot, Punja or Dholeeka Punja shall be permitted to parade any of the streets or thoroughfares after 2 o'clock a.m., except on the last night of the Mohurram, when they may be permitted until 3 a.m.

VI. On the last night of the Mohurram, processions are not permitted to parade in the streets before 11 p.m., or after 3 a.m. On the last day no procession shall take place before 1 o'clock p.m., and the ceremony must be concluded by sunset.

VII. Two or more Taboots shall not proceed abreast on the public road, and when two Taboots meet, each Taboot must keep to the left to make way for the other. On meeting carriages and horsemen, persons accompanying the Taboots must cease playing music, the Taboots keeping to the left side of the road.

VIII. No procession of the Zool-Junnah or horse through the public streets or roads will be permitted.

IX. No person may carry a sword, dirk, bludgeon, or other offensive weapon.

X. Any persons violating any of the above rules or behaving in a disorderly manner, or making a disturbance of any kind, will be immediately taken into custody and dealt with according to law.


BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed Warning ; When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

"There is Nothing New under the Sun" is a saying credited to a variety of illustrious authors, from the time of Solomon to the present day. It is a fact that many inventions looked upon as modern are of ancient origin. The telephone, which recently caused such a furore of excitement, was in ancient days a means by which the high priests worked upon the credulity of their disciples. The Pyramids of Egypt and other wonders prove that this generation has a great deal to learn. Holloway's Pills and Ointment, however, were not anticipated by our forefathers, and to-day they stand alone as the best cure the world possesses for all the ills that humanity is heir to.


## BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 25th April :—

Read letter from Mr. J. L. Symons, dated 20th April 1899, applying for six months' leave of absence from the meetings of the Board as he is leaving for England on the 22nd idem.

Resolution sanctioned.—The Chamber of Commerce should be requested to elect a Trustee to act during the absence of Mr. Symons on leave.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 17th April 1899, reporting that a very extensive fire took place, on the 16th instant, in the hay stores at the Frere Reclamation Estate ; that fifty-one stacks, of the estimated value of rupees two lakhs, were destroyed, also several of the Trustees' fire-service hydrants, some hose, three bullocks and one laden hay boat, that the latter which was close to the wharf when she took fire parted from her moorings and floated into the stream, where she burned to the water's edge and sank ; that the fire suddenly started at the first stack nearest to the Reay Road, and within a few minutes, and before the fire service close by could be put into action, spread along the central roadway to every stack between the North and South Canals, that the flying burning cinders, after reaching the end of the roadway running between the two lines of stacks, leaped the main canal and set the stacks on the harbour wharf storage ground ablaze, and that all that was possible in the way of preventing the spread of the flames was done by the Port Trust and the Municipal fire-engine staff, and forwarding a list showing the names of the parties who have lost by the fire, as also a lithographic plan showing the range of the fire. Submitted the list and the lithographic plan above referred to. Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 17th April 1899, recommending that the Engineer be asked to remove the cinders of the fire as soon as the place is good enough to permit of work being commenced ; pointing out that the South Canal of the Fere Reclamation is now practically useless and overgrown with mangroves, and suggesting that the same ought to be reclaimed. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 24th April 1899, reporting that the probable cost of removing the ashes from the hay fire at Frere Land will be Rs. 2,800 ; proposing to spread the ashes on the low-lying ground to the south of Albert Road, which is always a swamp in the monsoon, and cover them with 6in. of good earth, thus making an additional area of 2,200 square yards available for use during the monsoon ; and expressing the opinion that the South Canal should not be filled up, as it effectually isolates the centre pier used for stacking hay from the rest of the property, but that it would be a sanitary improvement if the mangroves were out down. Submitted a lithographic plan from the Engineer showing in red and green colours, respectively, the sites of fire and for depositing

Resolution.—The Engineer's proposal to use the ashes in levelling up the low-lying ground south of Albert Road, Frere Reclamation, is approved, and sanction is accorded to the cost of the work estimated at Rs. 2,800. The Trustees consider that the South Canal should be retained for the better protection of the hay stacks, but the mangrove bushes should be removed, and the Engineer may be asked for an estimate of the cost.

THE LICENSING OF COOLIES.

Submitted memorandum from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, No. 336, dated 28th March 1899, forwarding, for the favour of report, the papers concerning a Draft Bill to amend the law relating to the Bombay City Police in regard to the preservation of order and licensing of coolies to carry passengers' baggage, and enquiring whether the Trustees have any objection to the insertion of the proposed provision in the Bill, so far as the bunders and landing places under their control are concerned. Read the draft amendment.

Resolution.—Government should be informed that the Trustees approve of the proposed amendment of the law relating to the Bombay City Police as introducing a much desired reform in the interests of the travelling public ; but that, at the same time, they think it necessary that the rules to be made as to the control of the licensed coolies should be made in consultation with, and with the approval of the Trustees, in order to prevent any interference with the other traffic arrangements of the Trust.

BULK OIL INSTALLATIONS.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 19th April 1899, reporting with reference to the sanctioned estimates for the works required to adapt the North Reclamation, Mody Bay, for the purpose of a Bulk Oil Installation, that the completion of the reclamation and pitching of the slope on the south side of the North Reclamation will involve an excess of about Rs. 23,000 owing to heavy settlements in the pitching, which was due to a great quantity of soft silt being pushed forward by the filling and accumulating against the rubble toe ; that, in order to prevent the settlement continuing indefinitely, it was necessary to remove the silt by dredging and forcing it over the toe, and that a very large amount of extra filling was required to take the place of the silt thus removed ; adding that the cost of the pitching will be slightly greater than the estimated cost, the bulk of the excess being in the filling, though the cost per brass is less than estimated.

Submitted plan showing cross section of the pitched slope at Mody Bay North Reclamation.

Resolution.—The excess cost, estimated at Rs. 23,000, is sanctioned as a charge against the new loan of 35 lakhs.

| | For week ending 1st April 1899. | Total from 1st to 21st April 1899. | For week ending 21st April 1898. | Total from 1st to 21st April 1898. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels piloted into harbour | 21 | 68 | 27 | 71 |
| Do. piloted out of harbour | 22 | 62 | 25 | 61 |
| Do. transported | 10 | 42 | 17 | 50 |
| Do. attended to | 1 | 4 | 10 | 13 |
| Do. warped | ... | 3 | 1 | 3 |

## GERMAN ARTISTS AND THE REICHSTAG.

### A PRETTY QUARREL.

A sharp conflict has broken out between the Reichstag and the German artists. The new Parliament building is costing a good deal for decoration. For the ceiling alone about £30,000 has been voted, and half as much again has been spent in all. The building Committee lately refused to accept a picture ordered by Herr Paul Wallot, the architect, from Herr Franz Stuck, of Munich, one of the leading modern painters. The price was £1,500. Two ballot urns made by another well-known artist, Herr Hildebrandt, were also rejected. In the course of the debate, a vehement attack was made upon the artists. Dr. Lieber, leader of the Centre Party, for instance, called Herr Stuck's picture "a smudge, which must disgust everybody who saw it." Herr Wallot tried to convince the members of the committee that such paintings, meant to be looked at from a long distance could not be judged of at a near view, but finally declared himself ready to ask Herr Stuck to make some alterations.

The affair, however, has aroused the greatest indignation amongst the artists, and this has now found expression in a strongly worded open letter, signed by all the leading painters of Munich, amongst them Herren Franz Lenbach, Fritz Kaulbach, and Von Uhde. They energetically protest against the way in which the most eminent artists were spoken of in the Reichstag, and express their deep regret that the President did not interfere. They quote the late Prince Bismarck who, in speaking of the members of Parliament, once remarked, "There is not one amongst us, who, from waging war to catching a dog's fleas, does not understand everything better than all the learned experts living." Finally, the artists express the confident hope that Herr Paul Wallot will not lose his position in consequence of this occurrence. This remark refers to the circumstance that Herr Wallot, who still receives a salary of five hundred pounds a year for the superintendence of the decorative work in the new building, is to be given notice. Herr Wallot is a man of independent character, who does not care much either for the sympathies or the antipathies of influential personages. Immediately after the completion of the new Parliament building, he removed to Dresden, whence he comes now and then to Berlin. He is highly respected in the artistic world, in spite of the Emperor's sharp criticism of the building which he is said to have called when at Rome "The acme of tastelessness." Herr Wallot has now resigned.


LADIES, WHY SUFFER?

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Purni man vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses). Only from Lawrence and Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists, 6, Royd Street, Calcutta.


## THE CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

### SECOND BLUE BOOK ISSUED.

### IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

OPEN MINTS AND STABLE EXCHANGE.

Mr. Donald Graham further examined :—Do you consider that the opening of the mints would have the effect of increasing stability of exchange?—I think it would now.

Now, as distinguished from before 1893?—Yes. I think there were exceptional causes which broke down the price of silver, but I think those causes have now exhausted themselves. There was the demonetisation of silver in Germany, and there were the discoveries in America, the increase in the production of silver ; and there has been a scare about silver all over the world which, I think, has been carried too far. If the mints were opened in India, I think it would be a signal for more confidence.

More confidence in the future of silver?—In the future of silver; and I think there are great hopes for the future of silver. Africa is coming forward and China also, and I think, there will be an immense consumption of silver in the future ; and there are no exceptional causes, as far as we can see, to send it down.

Would not a large production of silver have a tendency to lower the price?—No doubt. How far that would be so it is impossible to say.

But does your argument assume that you have touched bottom with the fall of silver now?—That is my opinion.

In speaking of the benefit to the trade of India generally of the free coinage of silver, would you say that the benefit was general, or that the benefit would be felt by particular classes?—I think it is general, for this reason : I think in a country like India you want a free and large and cheap and abundant currency, and I think you can only get that by an open mint.

When you say "cheap" currency I am not sure that I follow you?—I mean ample. Of course it might be too cheap. I see there has been reference to it in the examination of previous witnesses. It was said : "If it was an advantage to India to have exchange at 1s. rather than 1s. 4d., therefore it must be so much better to have it at 6d. or at 3d. or at 2d.—a *reductio ad absurdum*." Of course there is a limit ; there is a limit of suitability. I say when the rupee gets below a certain point it would be unsuitable ; but so far as we can see there is no possibility of that.

Can you indicate, roughly, at what price you consider it would be unsuitable?—It is impossible so say exactly, but as long as it is a fair standard of value, suitable for the wants of the people of India, it would be all right. I think the people themselves are the only judges of the point at which it would cease to be suitable.

THE SUITABLE POINT FOR RUPEES.

I am not quite sure that I follow you even now, Roughly, should you contemplate the possibility of a fall below 10d. rendering it unsuitable?—I would not say below 10d. I think that would still be suitable, but it would gradually get less and less suitable, if it got much below that ; if, to take an extreme example, it became like copper, it would be too bulky to be suitable. The people of India themselves are the only judges of the point at which it would cease to be suitable.

You consider, I think, that the real necessity for the opening of the mints is to prevent the very high rates and the stringency?—Yes, that is my opinion.

Do you hold that the stringency was general through the internal trade in India, or was it limited to particular localities?—I can only speak of my own knowledge for the Presidency towns. I know it has been said that it was not felt so much in the districts. I cannot speak as to that.

On the whole, assuming the mints are not opened next year, should you foretell as great a stringency?—I think it is quite possible not. Every one seems to expect it, and very often, when that is the case, every one makes such ample provision that it is guarded against. That might happen this year.

That rather suggests the idea that provision can be made to prevent stringency?—Well, to a certain extent, not altogether.

Is it one of the grounds of your feeling in favour of the opening of the mints that prices are, as a fact, steadier in silver countries than elsewhere?—I think they have been practically steady in India.

I do not know whether your objections to a gold standard in India are on the ground of its impossibility or on the ground that it would not serve any good purpose?—Both.

The impossibility depending on the amount of the reserve fund which would be necessary?—That is one reason.

Do you consider that that fund must be larger than the amount indicated by those who take the Government view?—I think it is almost impossible to say what would be necessary until it is actually tried.

In saying that, do you refer to the possibility of increased hoarding?—There again, also, we do not know at all what would happen in the way of hoarding.

Have you formed any idea of the amount of the reserve fund which would be necessary?—Well, Sir John Muir asked the last witness if 50 millions would be about it. I should put it at something like that, but it is a mere guess. That is the kind of feeling I have in my mind.

A FEW CRITICISMS.

I think we have gone over the ground pretty well with the previous witness. Have you any other observations you would like to make?—There are one or two notes that I have made. I noticed in Sir Edgar Vincent's evidence, he recommended that instead of Council drafts it would be better if the Government altered the system altogether and purchased bills in India. I think the Committee should consider very carefully before adopting that recommendation. It was tried once before about 20 or 25 years ago. The Government bought some bills in Calcutta and it created something like a panic in the market. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce took the matter up at the time and expressed a strong feeling about the mischief that had been caused by it : and they passed a resolution, which was sent to the Government, to the effect that, considering the enormous influence which the Government remittances had on the exchange market, the proper thing was to fix the general policy at the beginning of the year, and to adhere to it, unless for some very special reasons, very much as it is now. Then I have a note here about the China trade. Sir James Mackay gave statistics of the exports of raw cotton and cotton yarn to the Far East, but he omitted to give the exports of cloth, which is a very material point. I think that ought to have been given, because it alters the argument very much. His point was that there had been no falling off ; that there had been rather an increase in trade with China in cotton and cotton yarns : but, if he had given the yardage of cloth, it would have told a very different story. Then there is another correction which is a very important one—the quantity of silver coin in the country. In Mr. Harrison's evidence he gives it as 120 crores.

You mean circulating?—That is his estimate of the current coin in India. In his previous examination in 1892 his evidence, based on a similar calculation brought out a very different result—that there were 166½ crores in active circulation and 50 crores in hoards. That is in the Herschell Blue Book, page 308.

I do not think that the total 120 crores that he mentioned in his evidence the other day included hoards ; that was the active circulation?—Yes.

Still the comparison is between 166½ crores and 120 crores?—Yes. I do not know whether there is any explanation, but it shows the difficulty of ascertaining what the amount of existing currency really is, and it is a very, very important point, in connection with any scheme involving convertibility.

SPECULATION AND FLUCTUATING EXCHANGE.

It is a large divergence?—Yes. Then there is another point. There is a great deal said in the evidence about the speculation that was caused by a fluctuating exchange before the mints were closed. I would like to say that my experience is not that at all. I think the movements in exchange gave rise to the present system of covering or securing exchange, both in the import and export trade.

You think it rather checked speculation?—Yes, it rather checked speculation. That is my experience.

Both before and since the closing of the mints?—Yes ; there is another point that I have referred to, namely, the difficulty of securing exchange on account of the uncertainty of the money market. Debts are not paid with the same promptitude as formerly, and it is almost impossible to calculate when money will be paid ; and therefore it is very difficult to arrange about forward contracts.

Was not that equally so before the closing of the mints?—No, because debts were paid so much more promptly and regularly. Then I notice that Mr. O'Conor referred to the gold movements for the last five years. He said the large gold exports had been caused by the famine. There is a mistake there, because the large gold exports were made in 1894-95—before the famine. I think the explanation about the gold movements is the sudden rises or falls of exchange. When there is a sudden fall of exchange, there is a natural tendency to export gold. Before the bazaar price of gold responds to the fall, it becomes very suitable as a means of remittance. That has always been the case. When there has been a sudden fall of exchange, there has been an increased export of gold.

EVILS OF MONETARY STRINGENCY.

Sir J. Muir : You are yourself a senior partner in one of the largest, if not the largest, import houses of Manchester goods into India, Ralli's running a very close race with you. You should be able to form a pretty accurate idea as to that, and as to the effects it would have on your own business. I take it, you do not see any difficulty, in so far as your own business is concerned, in the rates of import duties being doubled?—No. I think it is a lesser evil than to have a stringent money market.

Then, as regards export duties, you are of opinion, I gather, that the export of jute might be fairly taxed, and also an export duty might be put upon tea, provided the 1s. 4d. rate were discontinued, which is a severe tax itself upon tea?—That is my view, especially as it has come out in the evidence that tea pays an export duty in China.

You would, then, see no difficulty in an export duty of, say, 10 per cent. on tea and jute, which would bring in an income of 2 or 2¼ crores?—Yes.

Then, as regards railway rates ; if the country becomes more prosperous than at present, and there is a large population moving backwards and forwards with more money in their pockts, they can afford to pay higher rates for railway accommodation?—Yes.

Sir A. Dent : You were saying that if the mints were reopned in India, there would be an immense consumption of silver, and that would probably be added to in the course of time by a large consumption in Africa and China?—Yes.

Then you say also that silver has about touched bottom?—That is the impression that I have, judging by the state of the market for the last few years.

Do you think the amount of silver can be largely increased?—No doubt it would to some extent.

If that can only be increased to a moderate extent, will not the price of silver be materially forced up in the next few years?—I think it very likely will.

Then on the other hand we have an increasing production of gold?—Yes.

It has increased enormously in the last 15 years?—Yes.

And we know that that gold is absorbed by Russia, Germany, and Japan and other countries?—Yes.

That absorption will cease, no doubt, at some time. All these new supplies of gold will be pressing on the market?—Yes.

Do you not think we shall then have a much higher ratio between gold and silver than we have at present?—I think that is quite possible and even probable.

Do you not think that this question may settle itself in the course of time?—Yes, and I have said that, as long as we keep the money market steady, the thing may be allowed to drift ; the money stringency is the only thing that I think is urgent.

I suppose you would sooner see the Indian Government begin at 1s, and work upwards, than adopt their present principle of 1s. 4d. and work the markets up to that?—Yes, that is my view. I would rather see them go on some sound basis.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT.

It was suggested (I think by your partner, Sir Frank Forbes Adam) that India should make overtures to America to try to get on a proper basis. Do you agree at all in that?—I think it would suit India. As far as I understand it, the proposal is that India should come under an obligation to keep the mints open for a certain limited period. I think that would suit India very well. I do dot care about international agreements very much.

You alluded to the trade of India being seasonal, requiring a large supply of currency at one time and involving a plethora at another?—That is one of the practical difficulties.

And that, you say, may lead to a rate of interest of 12 per cent. at one period, while at another the rate may be as low as 1 or 2 per cent?—Yes.

Would not the gold standard obviate that, to some extent, at all events?—Yes, because you could transfer so much more easily.

Then another advantage would be the stability of exchange?—Certainly, if you could establish an effective gold currency.

I think you alluded to silver, or the rupee, as possibly in the future becoming a coin of widely extended use in Africa?—Yes.

How far is it the case that at present four different Protectorates have moved in the direction of a gold standard rather than silver? Have you given any attention to that?—No. I know that the rupee is the coin of Zanzibar.

The rupee is no doubt used by coolies who have emigrated from India, but can you say anything further than that?—What I had in my mind was that for a few years past there has been a kind of scare about silver and a desire to boycott it, which is, I think, very unfortunate ; and I think, if the Indian mints were opened, silver would come to be in favour in most of those countries.

What evidence do you consider there is that low exchange in the past did increase exports on the average?—I think, as a matter of fact, there was a great increase of trade after each of the great falls. The first great fall was in 1876-77. It was followed by a large increase of trade in 1879 and several succeeding years. The next great fall was in 1885-86 and 1886-87. Again a great increase of trade in 1888-89 and 1889-90 followed. Then came another fall in 1892-93, and again a rapid increase of trade in 1894-95 and 1895-96. The check came in 1896-97, but how far this was owing to plague and famine, and how far to money stringency, it is impossible to say.

A SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE.

In a note subsequently handed in by witness he said :—I desire to add a few brief remarks on important points which were not touched upon in my examination. The questions put to me referred mostly to the past, and the evidence which I gave was directed towards shewing that no sufficient case had been made out for closing the mints in 1893, and that the results had not been fortunate. With reference to the future, I have expressed the view that the only question of currency is the contraction of the currency, and, provided that some plan can be devised for relieving any pressure which, as the active season advances, may bear upon the money market, the question of open or closed mints may remain a little longer in abeyance. In the first place, I think that the full effects of the closing of the mints may not have had time to show themselves ; and, in the second, that any new changes of an experimental character should only be entered upon after very full and critical examination. Mr. Lindsay's scheme has deservedly received much attention and is supported by many authorities. My opinion is that the elasticity allowed in it is insufficient ; that the convertibility provided for involves much greater risk and responsibility than is contemplated ; and that the principle underlying it, namely, that the rate of exchange, and not the rate of discount, is the test of deficiency or redundancy of the currency, is wrong and mischievous. I hold that, while exchange may be the measure of the requirements of the foreign trade, that of the internal trade is the rate of discount, and consequently that the scheme makes no adequate provision for the currency wants of the country. There are great practical difficulties to contend with—the great existing silver circulation, the large sterling obligations, the seasonal character of the trade, and the risk of an adverse trade balance. Considering all these, it seems almost impossible to reconcile the necessities of the country, in the way of a free and elastic currency, with the limitation necessary to maintain the nominal par of a gold standard.

TWO ALTERNATIVES.

There is the alternative of a gold currency. I take it that the essential conditions of a gold currency are, first, that it must be accompanied by an abundance of silver token coinage according to the utmost requirements of the trade and the people, and second, that convertibility of it with the standard must be at all times and under all circumstances assured. The first difficulty is to get a sufficient gold stock on which to declare convertibility, and the second is to retain that stock when once convertibility has been declared. The cost of creating and keeping a gold stock (which, except as so far as it represented paper in circulation, would be wastefully idle) would be a crushing addition to the burdens of the country, while recent history is full of warnings that only the most favourable circumstances can ensure the retention of the stock.

There remains the plan of reversal and the opening of the mints. Before 1893, India had a free and automatic currency, suitable for the habits of the people and the character of the trade, fairly steady as a standard of value, and under which the country prospered. Why not revert to it? The sterling obligations are no doubt unfortunate, but there they are, and they must be met. It cannot in any way mitigate or modify them to give the rupee a local and fictitious value, which has no recognition on the part of the creditor, and which is forced by a contraction which only hampers the trade and checks the development of the resources out of which alone the obligations must be paid. My belief is that all schemes which are not in full harmony with the special conditions of India, or not backed by sound and accepted principles, are doomed to disappointment, and that a return to open mints is not only the most safe and prudent course, but the one which in the long run will be found inevitable.

MR. J. E. O'CONOR AND LORD FARRER.

Mr. J. E. O'Conor re-called and examined by the Chairman said :—In your evidence before us last July you were asked a question with reference to the allegation that the closing of the mints has caused great dissatisfaction in India. Would you say whatever you have to say upon that point?—I said that no such evidence was forthcoming. We examine the native press with the greatest care in India from week to week, and, if there is anything causing dissatisfaction among the people, we hear of it from the native press as well as from other sources. We never heard at all that there was such dissatisfaction. The native press always makes itself promptly heard if there is any kind of a grievance or dissatisfaction, and the subject is kept permanently before the public. Neither from the native press nor from other sources has there been any indication of dissatisfaction with the action of Government in closing the mints.

You still retain your original opinion that there is no general dissatisfaction existing in India upon this question?—If there had been any dissatisfaction we should not have been left to hear of it more than five years after the closure of the mints from a resolution passed by the National Congress.

ILLICIT COINAGE.

The Chairman : Now we will go to the question of illicit coinage. We should like to hear what the Government of India have said in respect of illicit coinage of rupees. Will you state their views and give us the evidence on which it was based?—I have here a despatch from the Government of India, dated the 12th January, 1899, in which they send all the information they had. They state :—"We remain of the opinion expressed at the close of our telegram of 26th December, that there is no evidence of counterfeiting on any appreciable scale, and we think with your Lordship that the re-appearance of coins of the earlier issues is due to hoards being brought into circulation owing to famine, and also, perhaps, to the stringency of the money market during recent years, and to the attraction of purchasing cheap silver bullion."

Then the net outcome of all that is that no appreciable increase of counterfeit coin has been discovered?—That is so.

And there is no reasonable ground for apprehension in the future?—None.

CONDITION OF INDIAN TRADE.

Have you anything to say as to the present condition of Indian trade, especially as to whether there is anything unusual or abnormal?—There was a great deal said last year about the condition of trade being abnormal, but, so far as the trade is going now, I maintain the opinion that I expressed six months or so ago, that there is nothing abnormal in the condition of trade in the present year. We are having a good year on the whole, but, though we have done fairly well in some things, we have not done very well in some other things. On the whole, although there has been some decline in imports and a large increase in exports, I do not feel inclined to anticipate that the increase in exports or decline in imports is abnormal. I would ask the Committee to look at the figures of the period for which we have the accounts, April to November, the first eight months of the year, compared with the preceding six years.

The exports are :—

| | Rx. (000's omitted.) |
|---|---|
| 1892-93 | 71,400 |
| 1893-94 | 68,874 |
| 1894-95 | 75,8 8 |
| 1895-96 | 73,787 |
| 1896-97 | 70,216 |
| 1897-98 | 65,620 |
| 1898-99 | 77-873 |

There does not seem to be anything in these figures to justify the apprehension that the export trade is in an abnormal condition.

The imports are :—

| | (000's omitted. |
|---|---|
| 1892-93 | 52,690 |
| 1893-94 | 60,947 |
| 1894-95 | 54,8 7 |
| 1895-96 | 55,479 |
| 1896-97 | 59,930 |
| 1897-98 | 59,955 |
| 1898-99 | 56,790 |

The excess of exports over imports in the same years was :—

| | Rx. (000's omitted.) |
|---|---|
| 1892-93 | 18,710 |
| 1893-94 | 7,927 |
| 1894-95 | 21,941 |
| 1895-96 | 18,308 |
| 1896-97 | 10,286 |
| 1897-8 | 5,665 |
| 1898-99 | 21,083 |

In 1894-95 there was an excess of Rx. 21,041 ; and in 1898-99 there is an excess of Rx. 21,083. In 1893-94 there was an excess of only Rx. 7,927, Council bills having been suspended for a part of that year, which may be treated as an abnormal year. In 1896-97 and 1897-98 the excess was also small, Rx. 10,286 and Rx. 5,665. Those two were years of famine and plague—abnormal years, in the latter of which Council drawings were reduced, as in 1893. Looking at the years of normal trade, we find that there is no special excess in the present surplus of exports.

CAN EXCHANGE BE MAINTAINED?

The Chairman : Do the conditions of trade justify the apprehension that it may prove to be unequal to the maintaining of the rupee at its present rate? For instance, do you expect a diminution of India's exports and an increase of imports, or a fall in prices?—We have come to an end of the abnormal period, and although there may be an increase in the imports (as I hope), there will be a corresponding increase in exports. We must pay for our imports.

At all events this year has only another month to run?—I should not feel inclined to base any wide inference on the trade of one year only, but I am comparing the trade of the present year with the trade of preceding years, and I find that the trade of this year does not differ essentially in its character or its volume from the trade of previous years, or in the relative proportions of imports and exports. So that on the whole I conclude that we can stand the rate of 1s. 4d., which has prevailed this year, in future years.

## CRETE.

### HOW THE SULTAN WAS DEALT WITH.

The Cretan Blue Book shows that Lord Salisbury at first wished to limit Prince George's commissionership of the island to twelve months with power of renewal ; but that Russia and other Powers preferring a longer period, it was ultimately agreed that Prince George should be high Commissioner for three years. The Sultan's protests against the Princes's appointment were unheeded.

Admiral Noel's ultimatum to the Admirals, and the hauling down of the Ottoman flag at Candia, gave an unpleasant shock to the Porte. In answer to protests, the British Ambassador at Constantinople said the Imperial Government had been warned that there was a danger of this happening if the troops were not withdrawn on the date fixed. The Porte had been told by the British, Russian, French and Italian Powers that noncompliance with the conditions of evacuation necessitating the use of any force would release these Powers from their obligation to preserve the sovereign right of the Sultan in Crete. However, eventually the mandate given to Prince George required him to recognise "the high suzerainty of the Sultan," and to "take steps for the protection of the Turkish flag which has to be flown upon one of the fortified points in the island." His first care was to be, in concert with the National Assembly in which all elements in Crete were to be represented, to institute a system of autonomous government capable of securing in an equal degree the safety of persons and property as well as absolute religious liberty. To facilitate the organisation of Prince George's administration the four Powers agreed to advance between them 4 million francs. With regard to an annesty on the arrival of Prince George Lord Salisbury declined to admit the claim of the Sultan to have any say in this matter.

General Chermside had the good fortune to earn the admiration of both sides in the distressed island. In a petition to Queen Victoria, the Mussulmans said the thought of his leaving them was sadder to them than the appointment of Prince George. "This personage," they said, "who has become so popular in Candia from his goodness, impartiality, and foresight, is regarded by us as a benevolent father, personifying in himself justice and order." The Mussulmans implored the Queen, as the head of the greatest Islamic State in the world, to take them under her protection. The Christians also, in giving up their arms, asked for the protection of British troops, and congratulated the General on his promotion to that rank in the army, "praying God to increase and extend the fame of your Excellency." They addressed "prayers and supplications for the fame and glory of the magnanimous and liberal British nation, whose strong action brought to a happy end the notorious Cretan question," and begged the General to kindly transmit their minute to her Majesty Queen Victoria, "with their fervent prayer for the prosperity and longevity of her Majesty and the whole of her Royal family."

Lord Salisbury's tribute to Admiral Noel and his force put on record his opinion of the Admiral's mission in the following passage from a letter to the Admiralty, sent through Sir Thomas Sanderson: That Mission has lasted over a period of nearly two years, and has imposed not only upon the Admirals, but on the officers and men under their command, very diverse duties, some of them of singular difficulty, and of an almost unprecedented character. It has involved the prolonged blockade of a most intricate coast in weather which must at times have tested to the utmost the efficiency of the squadrons employed in it. But, in addition to operations of this nature, which come within the ordinary range of naval service, the Admirals and other officers have been called upon to act in an administrative capacity, to originate in some degree the elements of orderly jurisdiction in an island which had fallen into a condition bordering on anarchy, and to interpose between the Turkish authorities and the insurgent population, and between the conflicting sections of that population itself. The delicacy of the task had been enhanced by the fact that it was performed on behalf not of any one Power, but of several acting together, whose views had to be equally consulted.

Lord Salisbury cannot let the occasion pass without testifying to the ability, patience, and devotion to duty with which these services have been performed, and which have in the end secured for them so large a measure of success; and his Lordship would suggest to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the thanks and approval of her Majesty's Government should be communicated through Sir G. Noel to the British contingent of the International force.

Lord Salisbury had previously expressed his great satisfaction at the ability, energy, and judgment of the officers, named by General Chermside as having, in a little over a fortnight, successfully conducted the disarmament of a province of some 100,000 inhabitants and organised local governments and gendarmeries, opened the districts to free circulation of Christians and Moslems, and gained the confidence of the inhabitants. The Blue Book concludes with a report of the sanitary work accomplished by Lieutenant Clarke in Candia.

## THE WORLD OF SPORT.

### ITS COST AND ITS LITERATURE.

The English love of sport in all its branches has been well served of late by authors and publishers. There is not a single pastime, from ratting under the haystack or in the hedge-bottom to owning a stable of thoroughbreds which has not within the last year or two had a volume, or volumes, specially devoted to its exposition. The "Encyclopædia of Sport" capped the climax by affording in two moderate-sized volumes technical and trustworthy information upon every sport that Britishers pursue both at home and abroad. Now from Mr. Murray we are to have a volume supplementing all the others by supplying, on competent authority, minute details of "The Cost of Sport." It is written by a number of gentlemen well known as experienced experts in the various matters on which they write, and is edited by Mr. F. G. Aflalo, who was jointly responsible for the "Encyclopædia" itself. There are few of us who do not have sharply to count the cost when we are proposing to seek recreation and develop skill in a new athletic game, or in the pursuit of glory or trophies on land or sea. Many people, moreover, who have for years devoted themselves to one or more sports are often doubtful whether they are not paying too much for them, and will be very glad to have a work in which they can compare what they are spending with what, according to those more experienced than themselves they ought to spend. This volume supplies the needs of both these classes. If you want to know what it costs to buy and sell a sailing yacht to beat the Britannia ; to spend lazy or exciting days knocking about the coast in a little fivetonner; to shoot tigers in India ; to catch tarpon in Florida ; to raise pheasants in Norfolk ; to keep a brace of ferrets ; or to buy crampits or teeringers for curling—you can lay your finger upon the figures within these green covers.

THE MOST COSTLY OF ALL SPORTS

may of course be racing. Ormonde cost £31,500 ; St. Blaise and Galtee More £21,000 apiece. A colt foal by St. Florian was recently sold for 1,160 guineas. A jockey winning one of the classic events would be by no means surprised at a £1,000 note put into his hand. Sloan, the American jockey, is to be paid £5,000 for the first call upon his services during the coming season. It is interesting to learn, for those who do not know it already, that racing colors cost a £5 note, and top-boots two guineas, but people who go in for racing are not usually concerned with figures of this size. A master of hounds gets much more certain results in the way of sport at a much smaller figure. Lord Coventry goes into the statistics carefully, and concludes that a M.F.H. should be prepared to spend £500 a year for every day in the week upon which his hounds profess to hunt—that is, if the pack hunts four days a week he would be out of pocket £2,000 a year. The private individual can hunt in a provincial district three days a fortnight—if he does not weigh too much and therefore require a costly weight-carrying horse—for an initial outlay of £140 and an annual expenditure of £80. No doubt there are hunting men who do it for this ; and Anthony Trollope's Reminiscences contain a delightful account of the way in which he made hunting an inexpensive pleasure, but then he filled in his time by writing novels on a pad on his knee as he went up and down in the train to the meet. We have never yet actually come across the man who, after paying his horse and saddlery, hunts for £80 a year, unless he is such a judge and rider of a horse that he can buy his mounts cheap and sell them dear. Partridge and pheasant shooting—especially, of course, the latter—can cost anything. If you take a place in Norfolk, employ a dozen keepers, raise a fast head of game and bring it up with the guns of your friends in first-rate style, you had better be a millionaire first. A Scotch castle and deer-forest will cost you as much as a couple of packs of hounds. On the other hand, if you are lucky and clever you may hire the shooting over a farm or two in the south of England, or rent a good little moor in a less accessible part of Scotland, for a sum well within moderate means. Under ordinary circumstances, however, an average bag of grouse will cost you 20s. a brace to shoot.

BOATING

is one of the cheapest, as it is one of the most popular pastimes. If a man be a member of a rowing club he can get as much practice as he wants for £10 a year ; or he can hire a mahogany double-sculling skiff on the Thames for £16 for the entire season, or several pounds less if the boat is not new. For £15 he can buy a Rob Roy canoe complete, or for £9 a Canadian canoe ; or he can hire a canoe for the season for a £5 note. On the other hand he will pay anything from £80 up to £700 for an electric launch —if the use of such a thing can under any circumstances be designated "sport." An average house-boat will cost from £150 to £1,000 to build, and from twenty to forty guineas a month to hire. The yachtsman's expenses depend, of course, entirely upon the tonnage of his craft. A 10-ton cutter can be bought secondhand for from £400 to £600 ; or new, from £650 to £750. So says Mr. Aflalo ; but most yachting men, we fancy, will think these figures for the secondhand boats too high. A four months' cruise in the Mediterranean, again, in a 150-ton schooner would cost £900, exclusive of the living of those on board ; and the vessel herself, if a dozen years old, would cost from £2,500 to £3,000. In yachting on a modest scale the expenses may be calculated at £9 per ton per year, including everything, for a five months' commission. Steam yatching on a large scale is a millionaire's amusement.

SHORE SPORTS.

As for cricket, everybody is practically aware of what his expenses as an individual cricketer are likely to be ; this volume, therefore, confines itself to club expenses, and upon these it contains detailed and exhaustive information. The would-be curler may be interested to learn that the kilt is not indispensable, but a pair of "fancy Crawfordjohn nuts" costs £10. Golf is growing more expensive, as the numbers of golfers have recently increased so enormously. The best links are generally at a considerable distance from town, and where the members' roll is not, as it now a days so often is, filled up, the entrance fees and subscriptions are considerable. Mr. Garden G. Smith, who writes upon the subject in this volume, reckons that 10s. 3d. is the average weekly expenditure of a club member.

Falconry is a delightful sport, rapidly growing in favor, and anyone who is thinking of it will be glad to learn that if he has the land to hawk over he can keep three or four hawks, with all attendant expenses for £100 a year. But "a man of sufficient knowledge of falconry to train his own hawks, and with facilities for flying them, can show an extraordinary amount of sport for next to nothing at all."

Finally, for those who seek glory and despise danger in the Alps, information is given that for one person with two guides to ascend Mont Blanc costs £12 2s., or Monte Rosa £7 2s. ; while an Alpinist constantly employing two guides will spend £93 14s. 6d. per month, or if a friend joins him the expenses will be £50 apiece. The sporting season of the year for most sports is about to begin, and even for those pursued next autumn or winter arrangements must soon be made. With his bank-book in one hand and this volume in the other, the ambitious sportsman will be able, so to speak, to cut his coat according to his cloth and tastes with accuracy and confidence.

Dr. Ruffer, who was a member of the Plague Commission in India, has been re-appointed President of the International Quarantine Board in Egypt.


"Dry, Thin and Falling Hair" is caused by want of the natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth. Rowlands Macassar Oil provides the necessary nourishment, feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silky growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask stores and chemists for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

## FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

THE latest novelty in the way of invitations is the set of an ordinary visiting card with the simple inscription, "Do come and dance."

A girl never marries her ideal. One reason is that she seldom finds him, and when she does she doesn't like him. Another reason is, the material man is so dreadfully unlike the one of her imagination.

"Happy is the bride whom the sun shines on," is the saying in this country, but a Breton bride rather likes to have a wet wedding; it is held to signify that all her tears are now shed and that she will, therefore, have a happy married life.

A handsome woman, a faithful daughter and kind sister, respected and beloved, committed suicide recently because her sister, aged twenty, was about to be married, while she, at the age of thirty, had not the courage to face the world as an "old maid."

It is reported that one of the American attractions of the Paris Exposition of 1900 will be driving, by a lady whip, of a genuine old-fashioned six-in-hand stage coach, about the grounds of the exhibition. Her reputation for skill as a manipulator of the reins has brought her this contract, which will net her £1000 for the season's work.

The newest honeymoon plan is for the bridegroom to tell his best man how long he will be away, give him a liberal cheque, and let him arrange the rest, neither bride nor bridegroom knowing until they are on the train what their destination is to be. The best man accompanies to the station, hands them their tickets, and an envelope enclosing a programme for the route.

The Queen is said to be one of the greatest of matchmakers. Not long ago she wished to arrange a marriage between a lady and gentleman of the Court. The lady was not at all enthusiastic, and proved a rebel to the Royal advice, quoting St. Paul's famous words, that "He who marries doeth well, but he who doth not marry doeth better." "My child," said the Queen, "be content with doing well; let those who can do better."

It is the fashionable caper in Paris just now to provide footwear for pet dogs, and any high-toned animal whose owner fails to furnish storm shoes is looked down upon by all dogdom. The boots are made by a well-known house, but only for custom trade. The boots are made of the best rubber. Prices range from twelve francs per set upward, according to the fancy touches applied in finishing. Carriages in large numbers line up daily at this specialty shop and fashionable women carry their pets within to have measurements taken. Tourists are falling into the style, and price does not deter them from purchasing a complete outfit for Fido. Storm blankets of rubber and bristle collarettes go with the dog's up-to-date furnishings.

In Holland it is still the fashion for ladies to wash the dainty china and silver after tea or breakfast in the presence of the family and guests. The same fashion has recently been revived as a fad among American ladies, and it is not only appreciated as giving an heir of domesticity to the meal, but also for the practical reason that a lady's gentle handling is needed if pretty glass and china are to be preserved for any length of time.

This little story of the Queen's Drawing Room is said to be "absolutely true." A very beautiful girl, a week before she was presented by her mother, became engaged to a young and popular officer in a crack regiment. He asked to be permitted to send her a bouquet which she was to carry at the Drawing Room. Needless to say, the girl was delighted, and a very beautiful collection of blossoms was the result. Just as she was about to enter the Royal presence, imagine her concern when what should fall from the bouquet but a letter from her lover! She was only just in time to pick it up. Just imagine what would have happened had the billet-doux postponed dropping until its owner was actually before the throne!

There are certain phrases which the majority of gallant men employ in talking to every attractive woman. They assume a very confidential tone and a meaning look, and lean near and say—"Do you know that you exert a very strange influence over man? No? But you must know it." When the woman disclaims any such knowledge, and asks for an explanation of the kind of influence, the man always becomes vague and mysterious in his replies. He says it is impossible to say what he means, and falls back on references to "magnetism." Of course it pleases a woman to think she is different from all her sisters and she is not liable to forget or ignore the man who tells her this, unless she discovers he has been telling others the same thing.

An ideal hostess must never look bored. She must never show that she is tired. She must not talk too long to one guest. She must make you feel perfectly at home. She must never let any one be slighted or overlooked. She must know how to get congenial people together. She must know how to keep conversation always going. She must be perfectly unselfish about her own pleasures. She must make you feel individually that you are a favoured guest. She must see everything, and yet possess the art of seeming to see nothing. She must always look as if she was enjoying herself, but never forget that her own pleasure is of no account. She must remember that nothing is so tiresome, so surely death to all enjoyment, as the feeling that one is being entertained.

Mrs. Nat Collins, Montana, the great "Cattle Queen," owns a vast cattle ranch near Choteau, a little settlement in Montana, and she lives 65 miles from the nearest town. She raises thousands of cattle and every year ships cartloads of them to Chicago markets accompanying them herself, and making her sales personally, and she is said to be the smartest seller in the business. She is now 55 years of age, but she is quite as active as most women at 20. Her animals are turned loose upon the plains, and are allowed to increase as rapidly as they will; she cannot estimate the number of her stock. She has to fight a great many difficulties because of her sex, but her success is entirely due to her pluck, energy, and push. She is a widow—Nat Collins, a wealthy miner, having died some year ago.

Should Married Women follow Professions? Writing on this subject in "The Young Woman," Mdme. Sarah Grand says:—"When one is asked, should married women follow professions? one is forced to allow that it depends, and fain to add, not if they can help it. The great object in life of all married people should be to make marriage a success, but how this can best be done is a question for themselves alone. Each case must be dealt with singly. In one case it might be a great hardship for a married woman to have to follow a profession; but in another it might be an even greater hardship to prevent her from doing so. If you are well of you have no business to take up a paying profession. I know that there are some unprincipled women who rob their poorer sisters by earning money they do not require, and spending it on themselves. In that they are utterly despicable. If you want work, surely there is enough to be done for others without adding to the misery of those whom poverty already severely handicaps in their struggle for life by driving past them in a carriage to reach a goal which you would never have gained had you been obliged as they are to plod your weary way towards it on foot."

In going through life what differences we note in the manner in which greetings are exchanged, and particularly the shake of the hand. We have all met the pompous and highly superior person who unbends sufficiently to accord us two fingers with great condescension, and some of us may have experienced with creepy and uncomfortable sensations the clammy hand-shake. Personally we prefer the two fingers, much as we may be made to feel the inferiority of our position. Shaking hands is an expression of character—when there is any character to express. There are men, and women too, whose hand-clasp is a welcome and a benediction, because of the warmth and heartiness manifested by it. On the other hand, there are men and women whose hand-touch strikes a chill to hearts by reason of the coldness and utter want of cordiality it expresses. Perhaps worst of all in a man or a woman—and frequently in that awful monstrosity the precocious child—is the attempt to conform to an artificial and conventional form of hand-shaking, with stiffness of the wrist and a lift of the elbow intended to show that there is neither naturalness nor ease in the movement, but that "this is good form, you know." When that elbow goes up the estimate of the character of the poor creature who practices it goes down very considerably in the mind of the person upon whom it is practised. When character predominates it finds expression in a hearty hand-shake.

The enormous number of people in mourning is a subject of general remark. Fashion and mourning would seem to have but little in common with each other, but the former rules the latter as imperiously as it does in ordinary matters of dress. Fashion has even succeeded in curtailing the usual periods of wearing black for relatives, though rather among the smart set than throughout all classes. Black cloth is now so generally worn out of mourning being the favourite material for tailor-mades and outdoor dress of even a more ornate kind, that the use of crape-cloth has become very general in cases where bereavement is to be expressed in the attire without the aid of crape. But the recent example of the Princess of Wales, who has been wearing very deep crape for her mother, has led to a very general use of this distinctively mourning material, all the best of which is manufactured in England. On the occasion of the terrible loss of life at the Charity Bazaar in Paris, nearly two years since, large orders for crape went to London by every mail. The mode of applying it to dresses and mantles follows the ordinary fashions, and tends rather to slender, wavy lines, instead of deep bands such as used to be worn.

## A ROGUE'S REMARKABLE RECORD.

### A BRITISH "GALLEY SLAVE'S" GRIEVANCES.

### HOW THE JUDGE TREATED THEM.

THERE was a somewhat remarkable scene at Sheffield Quarter Sessions on April 13, when J. H. Day, a man of thirty-eight, was tried for burglary before Judge Waddy, Q. C., the Recorder.

The prisoner, who was undefended, on being asked if he had anything to say, handed a written statement to the Recorder, which, after studying, the Recorder proceeded to read to the Court. In this the prisoner expressed grief at the position in which he found himself, and proceeded with a tirade against the convict system, of which he has had a long and intimate experience. "I was the victim," wrote the prisoner, "of a brutal sentence in this court in 1872, and it utterly destroyed my life."

The Recorder (interjecting): Oh, no, it didn't; you have been remarkably active since. (Laughter.) Since 1872 you have been convicted twenty-six times.

The Prisoner: What have I done since? I have worked for the British Government ever since, and they have had my life.

The Recorder (reading):

I was sent to prison for ten years while yet a boy. I was over nine years at Chatham under a Governor who was no more a man than the devil. I endured under him 400 days of bread and water; I was flogged four times; I was twice six mon hs in irons; I was for two years nigh to death, and for years I worked like a galley slave to keep me alive and earn money, not for myself, but for the British Government. I did every minute of the ten years—one long painful struggle to remain in the world—and when the last minute arrived, I was sent out from my sick bed into the world utterly friendless with just 10s. Chatham prison was a hell, and nothing else. I should be pleased to give you an outline of my whole history.

The Recorder: We got that here (pointing to the record-book.)

The Prisoner: I am writing a book entitled, "An Exposition of the Abomination of the English Penal System." The British public will stagger at it. (Laughter.)

The Recorder (reading):

The Supervision Act is a sad blunder—the greatest criminal-making law of the century; a great impetus to crime. My heart aches as I write; yet I am happy to say I have restored nine-tenths of the lost property, and I am very pleased to think so much was restored. I have suffered enormously, but, thank God, they have not yet destroyed my life. Will you as far as you can, temper justice with mercy, and, considering my former punishments, not punish me over again for what I have been punished for.

The Recorder: That I certainly will not do, you may depend on that. (Reading from the statement again): "Mercy is the best thing for me now"—(that, parenthetically remarked the Recorder, is a matter upon which there may be other opinions as well as yours)—"unless you want to answer to God for my blood."

The Recorder: That will have no influence on me; I shall have to answer for my own sins—thank God not for yours, and you don't frighten me at all by prospect of death. (Reading again):

I am truly sorry, but I have done my best to restore as I could, and if you show me some act of leniency, on my release from prison if I live I will remember your mercy has restored me to freedom, and I won't disgrace you. Had it not been for the brutal sentence of the heartless wretch in this very court—it was a county magistrate.

The Recorder: Yes, but your complaint is this, that after you had been convicted many times, someone, I don't know who, and I don't want to know, thought it was right to give you ten years' penal servitude when you had been stealing a watch; that is the extent of your complaint. Very well, but it is a new idea to me that we should have the amount of the sentences settled and specified by the prisoner who is to suffer. It is, I repeat, a new idea, and may be productive of interesting results. (Reading): "I would and could have lived one of the most useful lives on earth"—(to the prisoner; Why on earth don't you?

The Prisoner; I tell you they destroyed my life in this court by sending me for ten years.

The Recorder: That is after you had suffered imprisonment for months and months. You forget I have the record before me. (Reading):

Remember the day you will also plead for mercy from our compassionate Saviour, who is ever ready to receive the guilty and restore the lost. I plead, then, for mercy so far as is consistent with justice. We don't want the bench crowded with brutal men.

The Recorder: No, and we don't want our gaols crowded with dishonest criminals, but at this rate (tapping the record) they will get to that. (Reading):

Things are altered since we competed all Government work; we want no more slaves, and I have had over and above my share. Gentler treatment is the best for me, unless my blood is to plead to God against you.

The Recorder: I understand exactly what you mean and before I say anything at all to you with regard to it, I ask you again do you wish to say anything to me, because after I have given you this opportunity I shall not allow you to speak any more?

The Prisoner: I can only ask you to be kind enough to be lenient, because I suffered so much formerly, and because I restored as much of the property as I could without getting someone else into trouble. Chatham is nothing else but what I have described—an inferno, and a disgrace to the world at large. I have seen men cut their arms off under the engines dozens and dozens of times, and others put their legs under in order to get rid of their lives. I have seen them, too, jump into the sea—to be shot at. I say that was the destruction of my life, and I ask you to consider that as well as what I was brought to subsequently through the punishment I received there.

The Recorder: Now have you done?

The Prisoner: Yes; I have nothing else to say.

The Recorder: I think this is the very worst case I have ever had to deal with either at the Bar or on the Bench in an experience of above forty years. I never saw such a list in my life against any man of previous convictions in a life which has been spent in the most persistent villainy. I have never seen anything to match it. You have gone under twenty different aliases and endeavoured to escape notice by the use of them. All those names you have borne one after the other during the course of the last thirty years. During that time you have been caught more than thirty times, and have wandered almost all over the kingdom in the endeavour, I suppose, to escape being detected—Wakefield, Manchester, Sheffield, Nottingham, Birmingham, Walsall, Gloucester, Bath, Cardiff, Hereford, Newport, Brecon, Shrewsbury, Leicester, Tunbridge Wells, Canterbury, Faversham, Maidstone, and other places, and at every one of those places you have been convicted, and, I doubt not, properly convicted. And you have tried every kind of crime—larceny from the person, attempting to pick pockets and picking them successfully, purse-snatching, breaking out of prison, stealing watches and chains, and——

The Prisoner (excitedly): Have I been punished for that? What is the use of all that rubbish? If you want to punish me, let me have it.

The Recorder: Hold your tongue. I told you to say all you had to say. You are not going to suffer for those now, but after you have made a speech of this character it was necessary I should let the public know just as thoroughly——

The Prisoner: The public ought to know what is done inside prisons as well as outside. They ought to know of men dying; of blood streaming down their backs and no one to see it.

The Recorder: I will have this man taken out until I send for him.

The Prisoner: I will be quiet.

The Recorder: I have got here your whole record, showing the wicked falsehood of this thing you have written out, and which I read carefully. And now the question is what is to be done with you. If I were to allow myself to be turned from what I believe to be a strict and proper course because of the way you have behaved in the last three minutes, I might be tempted to put more upon you in order to punish you for it, but I shall do nothing of the sort. It has not the slightest effect on me either one way or the other. The whole character of the man is clear from this record, and from the way you were talking a minute ago, and of the gross exaggerations of which you have been guilty, and the falsehoods you have told—

The Prisoner: Where are the falsehoods? Point them out to me.

The Recorder: And now the sentence of the Court on you is that you be sent to penal servitude for six years.

The prisoner left the dock without any remark.

ADVICE to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1-2d per bottle.

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 4.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Hon Mr Basil Lang Advocate General Bombay is allowed leave on medical certificate for eight months from the 29th April 899 or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Basil Scott B A, Oxon, to act as Advocate General during the absence on leave of the Hon Mr Basil Lang or pending further orders.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt F W Wodehouse Second-in-Command Kolhapur Infy Corps and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Agent Kolhapur passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Lower Standard on the 6th inst.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Lieut G M H...gg to act as fourth Asst to the Political Resident Aden; and Lieut A F R Oldfield to act as Asst Political Supt and ex-officio Supt of Police Palanpur.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Major H M Abud to act as Political Supt Savantvadi and Commandant of the Savantvadi Local Corps during the absence of Mr L P Walsh C I E on leave or pending further orders; and Major J Davies to act as Asst Political Agent in subordinate charge of the Southern Maratha Country Jaghirs vice Major Abud pending further orders.

Mr L P Walsh C I E Political Supt Savantvadi is granted six months' special leave on urgent private affairs from the 5th May 1899 or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confer on Mr Appa Shivalingappa Dhamne all the powers conferred and which may be conferred by and under the said Code on a Magistrate of the third Class within the area comprised within the Municipal limits of the town of Belgaum in the district of Belgaum; and in exercise of the power conferred by section 15 H E in Council is further pleased to direct that Mr Appia Shivalingapa Dhamne shall be a member of and shall exercise the powers conferred on the Bench of Special Magistrates at Belgaum constituted by Govt Notification No 1406 dated the 27th Feb 1899 vice Mr Bapa Apaya Hagi deceased.

Mr L H Spence Dist Supt of Police Ahmednagar is granted privilege leave for three months from the 6th May 1899 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr K C Rushton to act as 1st Supt of Police the Ahmednagar Dist during the absence of Mr L H Spence pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R J C Lord I C S to act as Judge and Sessions Judge Belgaum during the absence of Mr F C O Beaman I C S on leave or pending further orders.

Govt Notification No 2228, dated the 24th March 1899, appointing Dr Charles Henry Freeman Underwood, M D, to act as Depy Coroner of Bombay is hereby cancelled.

Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Dinshah, City Magistrate, Ahmedabad is allowed furlough for six months from such date as he may be relieved.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Saheb Edalji Behramshah Hodiwala, B A Bombay, to act as City Magistrate Ahmedabad during the absence of Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Dinshah or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Janardhan ... Dikshit acting second class Subordinate Judge of Khed to act as second class fourth grade Subordinate Judge of Devgad, vice Rao Saheb Mahadeo Ragunath Nadkarni pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is please to appoint Mr A S A Westropp I C S to be Asst Judge and Sessions Judge Nasik.

Under the provisions of Sec 432 of the Code of Civil Procedure H E the Governor in Council is pleased to specially appoint Mr Hormasji Mancherji Chibgar of the firm of Messrs ... and Hormasji Solicitors Bombay to prosecute on behalf of H the Thakor Saheb of Bhavnagar in the High Court of Bombay a suit against Adelaide Conroy Taulines photo... for such relief as may be asked or as the Court may think fit to award in regard to the said defendant having offered or exposed for sale or having sold negatives of photographs of H H the late Thakor Saheb Takatsinghji of Bhavnagar and members of his family.

Mr A S Moriarty I C S, Dist Judge Satara is granted privilege leave for three months from the 5th May 1899 or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr C N Hill Supt of H M's House of Correction and Governor of the Govt Male Workhouse Bombay is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-four days from the 23rd April 1899 or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W E Buler Jailor of H M's House of Correction Bombay to act as Supt of the House of Correction and Governor of the Govt Male Workhouse Bombay during the absence of Mr Hill or pending further orders.

Khan Saheb Dosabhai Dhanjibhai Billimoria acting Mamlatdar taluka Kalol in the district of Panch Mahals is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magte of the second class in that district and is invested with the additional powers specified. H E the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Khan Saheb Dosabhai Dhanjibhai Billimoria with power to try cases under the Opium Act I of 1878.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr R Knight I C S to act as Judge and Sessions Judge Satara vice Mr A S Moriarty Bar-at-Law I C S proceeding on leave pending further orders; and Mr T D F y I C S to act as Judge and Sessions Judge Ahmedabad vice Mr R Knight pending further orders.

Under Sec 14 and 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Meherban Gunpatrao Madhavrao Vinchurkar, first class Sardar and Special Magte of the first class in the district of Nasik, with power to try in summary way under Sect 260 (a) of the said Code, offences under Sec 188 of the Indian Penal Code

Under Sec 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Govr in Council is pleased to place the undermentioned Dist Depy Collrs and Magtes of the first class in the district of Khandesh in charge of the sub-divisions of that district mentioned against their names:—Khan Bahadur Shalom Bapuji, Sub-division comprising the talukas of Chalisgaon Jamner and Pachora; and Rao Bahadur S C Joshi subdivision comprising the talukas of Dhulia Amalner and Erandol.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr W R Hoonahan to be fourth grade Depy Collr; Mr C E D'Abreo to be fifth grade Depy Collr vice Mr Hoonahan; Mr T H Marston to be fifth grade Depy Collr; Rao Bahadur Jagatrai Khubchand to be sixth grade Depy Collr vice Mr D'Abreo; Rao Bahadur Hasamatrai An...ai to be sixth grade Depy Collr vice Mr Marston; and Mr H L Cross to be sixth grade Depy Collr.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint in modification of Govt Notification No. 2313 dated 1st April 1899 so far as it relates to the appointment of Khan Bahadur Sorabsha Hormasji to Bijapur—Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Ichharam Vyas on the return to duty of Khan Bahadur Sorabsha Hormasjee to be Dist Depy Collr Bijapur.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Raghvendra Shamrao Baitmangalkar to act as Huzur Depy Collr Dharwar vice Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Balvant Moghe.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H L Painter B A (Oxon) I C S to act as Collr and Dist Magte Broach and Dist Registrar Broach and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Broach Dist pending relief by Mr R M Kennedy I C S.

Hari Ganesh Dalvi late Talati of the Goregaon Saza in the Kalyan Taluka of the Thana Collectorate having been convicted under Sec 409 of the Indian Penal Code is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

In modification of the orders contained in Govt Notification No 7782, dated 2nd Dec 1898 H E the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Mr P Phil powsky should be considered to have been appointed to hold the temporary appointment created by that Notification, and Rao Bahadur Kochiram Asumal to be substantive pro tem sixth grade Depy Collr during the absence of Sardar Khan Bahadur Muhammad Yakub vala Sheikh Ismail on Plague duty in Bombay.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in modification of so much of Govt Notification No 2521, dated 11th April 1899, as relates to the appointment of Mr V D Pereira L C E; Mr V A Wallinger to be Divisional Forest Officer, Dharwar; and Mr V D P Rebeiro L C E to be Divisional Forest Officer Panch Mahals.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr O H L Napier to hold charge of the office of Division I Forest Officer Sholapur in addition to his own duties during the absence of Mr Vaman Ramchandra Gavande.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Raghunath Vasudev Dashputre to act as Dist Depy Collr Satara during the absence of Rao Bahadur Bhaskarrao R mohan ... H blikar on leave or pending further orders.

Shankar Gyanu late a Forest Guard in the Parner Range of the Ahmednagar Division is hereby declared incapable of serving Govt again in any capacity.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr W T W Baker B A, Oxon, I C S to be Asst Collr Bijapur; Mr E G L Laird MacGregor I C S to be Asst Collr Kanara; Mr C S F Crofton B A, Cant, I C S to be Asst Collr Khandesh; Mr C C Watson I C S to be Asst Collr Poona.

Rao Bahadur Venkatrao Dattatraya Vernekar on completion of his special duty in Supdt. Pet'a to be Asst to the Commissioner S D; The Hon Rao Bahadur Achyut Bhaskar Desai on return to duty to be Huzur Depy Collr Ratnagiri; and Rao Bahadur S bajirao C intaman Chitnis B A Bom on relief to be Huzur Depy Collr Kanara.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Khan Bahadur Sorabji M...eksha B...arucha in his appointment in the Bombay Provincial Civil Service.

Mr J L Lushington Supt of Land Records and Agriculture Southern Division is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

In modification of Govt Notification No 2313 dated 5th April 1899 published at page 6 of Part I of the "Bombay Govt Gazette" of the 13th idem it is hereby notified that Mr R E Candy has been permitted to resign H M's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from 6th idem.

The undermentioned officers passed the Higher Standard Departmental examination on the April 1899:—Mr F K Boyd I C S; and Mr W H J Wilkinson I C S—The names are arranged in the order of merit.

Mr W T W Baker I C S has now completely passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination.

Messrs Boyd and Baker passed an examination in Kanarese and Mr Wilkinson an examination in Marathi.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Sec 13, clause 2 of the Karachi Port Trust Act VI 1886 the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H Urquhart to act as a member of the Board to Trustees of the Port of Karachi vice the Hon Mr T R McLellan.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev A B Howard M A Joint Chaplain of Karachi was granted privilege leave for one month from the 24th March 1899.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Reverend J Henderson M A Aber to be officiating Senior Chaplain Church of Scotland and Chaplain of St Andrew's Church Bombay during the absence on furlough of the Rev J H Macaay M A Glas or pending further orders.

The Rev J H Mackay M A Senior Chaplain Church of Scotland Bombay is granted furlough for one year eight months and eleven days from the 9th May 1899.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr T J Strangman B A LL B Vakil Bar-at-Law, Mr ... Gopal Bhandarkar B A LL B Bom and Mr Abdul Mahomedali Kajiji B A LL B Cantab Bar-at-Law to be Professors in the Govt Law School with effect from the close of the High Court's vacation.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon Mr W C Hughes M Inst C E to be Chairman of the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute vice Sir George Cotton Kt resigned.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr Rustamji Dhunjibhai Patel to be Head Master, Godhra High School; and—

Mr Jamiatram Gowrishankar Shastri B A to be sub pro tem Head Master Godhra High School during the absence of Mr Patel with effect from the 1st June 1899.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt T D C Berry I M S Chemical Analyser to Government has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for four months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F G H Anderson I C S on special duty for one month during the rains to enable him to visit the chief centres of silk manufacture for the purposes of writing the monograph on silk manufactures.

Mr H W Lewis acting Senior Inspr of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers was allowed an extension for nineteen days of the privilege leave granted to him by Govt Notification No 1244 dated the 14th March 1899.

Mr A T Shore Inspr of Factories, Bombay Presidency acted as Senior Inspr of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers in addition to his own duties from the 14th to 29th March 1899 both days inclusive.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint under Secs II and III of the Lunatic Asylums Act XXXV of 1858 Mr Anant Mahadev Damle B A LL B to be a Visitor of the Lunatic Asylum Ratnagiri.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

Temporary Asst Surgn M M Sarine has been placed on Plague duty under the Supt of Mahabaleshvar with effect from the 8th Oct 1898.

The services of Lieut H V Firth I S C are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India.

Lieut H C Wright British Infy was employed on Plague duty in Poona City and Dist from the 22nd Oct 1897 until the date of his reversion to Military duty in Nov 1898.

Lieut H Ross I S C was appointed on Plague duty at Satara with effect from the 8th Dec 1898.

The services of Lieut-Col J S Wilkins D S O, I M S are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India with effect from the 1st May 1899 or such subsequent date as he may relinquish charge of the duties of Special Medical Officer for Plague Operations Bombay.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr M Visvesvaraiya B A L C E Assoc M Inst C E Ex Engr 3rd grade attached to the office of the Suptdg Engr Central Division is appointed Ex Engr Poona Irrigation during the absence of Mr F L Sprott on furlough or until further orders.

## UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alexeondrovitcke Fitsco | Fry Duncan Mrs | Nice J W |
| Allen W H | Gauchrane | Nickols Harold |
| Andrew Edwin Mrs | Geldard Frank Mrs | Puddephott A C |
| Arm-trong F C | George Elias | Paoli G T |
| Barnard Mr | Glaeser Cart Wilh | Patterson W Kelly |
| Beeston Mrs | Gulpey B L | Primadis Anton |
| Birachin H J | Hakim Syed Ameer Hussain | Ramper William |
| Branson M | Hastings Charles Mrs | Redslop M Mrs |
| Burrows W | James L | RichardsonG AMrs |
| Captain P | Jones V Miss | Robertson David |
| Cartwright H L | Keil Maurice L | Rose L |
| Cattani F | Knight Lollie Miss | Sen B B & Co |
| Chappier F | Kydd Thomas Rae | Seymour A J C |
| Chatterton F | Lambert J | Sharpe F S |
| Clark R E Miss | Long W D | Smith Mrs |
| Collins K | Loose J L | Sorrow MarvillWB |
| Compton H | Mackenzie R D | Steele I M |
| Cox T L | Mathews C Y Mrs | Taylor M Mrs |
| Darshani Khakrul Sawhar | McCarten H Rev | Taylor S Mrs |
| Davies A M Mrs | Middleton J S | Thomas W T |
| Dempster David | Miller G H Mrs | Treacher Walter G |
| Dennis G W | Miller Walter | Vignan A du |
| Dinshaw S Cama | Misrohi Armand | Watts Mrs |
| Dragzo Adola Miss | Mohomed Miya | Weinwurn Morizt |
| Faulkner Mrs | Mukerji K K | White D Mrs |
| Frere W H | Morris Miss | Wilkins Mrs |
| | Naylor P | Yates, R B |




*With the history of successful men, should be written: "Inspired, aided, and strengthened by a thoughtful, high-minded wife."—MUNYON.*

But not by a sick wife! Not once in a thousand times does ill-health in a wife inspire a man to greater victories. He is hampered by the burden of care and watching—he is dragged down by expenses and care.

This need not be, if Munyon's remedies are at hand.

Both Husbands and wives, all over the world, testify to MUNYON'S MARVELLOUS and RAPID CURES.

☞ Send for MUNYON'S "Guide to Health."

47 Remedies for 47 Ailments.

ONE RUPEE VIALS OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Bombay:—BEYNON & Co., and PHILLIPS & Co.
Crawford Market, Bombay:—DARA BROS.
Byculla:—N. POWELL & Co.
Poona:— BEYNON & Co., and PHILLIPS & Co.
Agra:— JOHN & Co.
Delhi:—BARAKAT & Co., and SEN & Co.
Hyderabad (Deccan):—LESLIE GAY & Co.
Meerut:—HOSKINS & Co.
Umballa:—BALL, HOBSON & Co.

And all respectable Chemists.

Wholesale:—MUNYON'S INDIAN AGENCY, 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MUNYON'S HOMOEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

INDIGESTION SPEEDILY CURED BY TAKING CONDY'S FLUID.
CONDY & MITCHELL of London, England, are the only Makers.
Insist on buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

Sore Throat.
"You cannot do better than gargle with Condy's Fluid."
SIR MORELL MACKENZIE, M.D., The Eminent Throat Specialist.
INSIST ON BUYING CONDY'S FLUID.
CONDY & MITCHELL of London, England, are the only Makers.
"CONDY'S FLUID" can be purchased of all Chemists and Stores. Beware of imitations.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE *Lea & Perrins* IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

HUNTLY BLEND OF FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY. REGISTERED BB. HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES GLASGOW.
ALL MERCHANTS.
Facsimile of Label.
AGENTS:
TURNER, MORRISON & Co., BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.

Benger's Food FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:
"For many years in India a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it can not do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely REAL WORTH."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

... & Co, Sole Agents for Madras. — PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in Bombay.
PREPARED BY: CLÉMENT & Co, Valence (Drôme, France).

STILL INCREASING

Are the sales of Liebig Company's Extract, and likely to increase more than ever as cooks learn that dainty nourishing gravies and entrees can be so much more easily and economically prepared by its use, than when all the Stock had to be made in the kitchen. For handiness, flavour and wholesomeness, there is nothing to equal the original

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

Supplied to
The War Office; The India and Colonial Offices; The Bengal Commissariat; The Malakand Field Force; and All recent British Expeditions.

Scientific Board—
Sir Henry E. Roscoe, F.R.S., D.C.L.
Dr. Max von Pettenkofer.
Dr. Carl von Voit.

Note this Signature in BLUE on every Jar. J. v. Liebig. AVOID INFERIOR SUBSTITUTES.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" Regd. AN IMPROVED Preparation of their CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

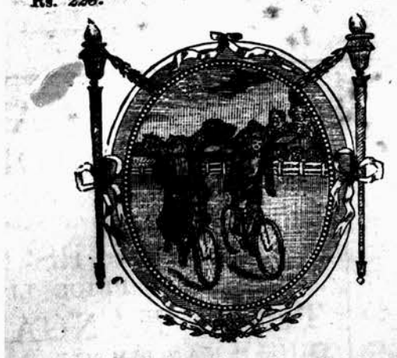
IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.


Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

FOR Sale 25 American Bicycles for short time only, by Monthly instalment of Rs. 10, with Adjustable Steel Handle bar, Dunlop Multiplex tyre, Dunlop westwood rim, Brake, Mudguard, Silver King lamp and King bell complete, for cash, Rs. 225.



STERLING

BICYCLES

BUILT LIKE A WATCH,

Bring their riders all satisfying essentials. Lightest running Machine on earth.

☞ Just Received, per s.s. Caledonia, HUMBER AND GODDARD GENUINE BEESTON MAKE (these Cycles are Built by the men who made Humber & Co. famous). Our Mr. Humber is the son of the founder of Humber & Co., and Mr. Goddard was the Work Manager for 15 years.

Don't be carried away by interested and one-sided tall-talk. Before purchasing look closely into the ruling market prices, and be sure that the workmanship is unexceptionable and the finish all that can be desired. Can be had at Monthly instalments. Price Rs. 350.

PLEASE NOTE our Cycles are guaranteed for one year, and if any repairs are done free of charge, an advantage not allowed by any other Firm in INDIA.

Beware of Imitation.

Agents wanted where not represented.

**RUSTOMJI ARDESHIR & CO.,**
SEWING MACHINE & CYCLE AGENTS.
CHIEF OFFICE IN INDIA :—
4, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE CYCLING SENSATION OF 189 —
IMPROVED PATTERNS OF
"ROYAL TARTANS,"
"TARTANS,"
"THE KING OF CYCLES."



ELEGANT,
DURABLE,
EASY RUNNING.

We will fit any tires you like, but strongly recommend FLEUSS TUBELESS Tires, having no wires—neither single tube nor double tube tires.

For Price List apply to
THE BOMBAY & PROVINCIAL CYCLE SUPPLY AGENCY,
CHARNI ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

**"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR**

THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.

1s., 2s. 6d., and (3 times 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per Bottle, from Druggists, etc., all over the world.

EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

**DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA**

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

# Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.




Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports :—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

# THE "COVENTRY WATCH."

STERLING SILVER. STERLING SILVER. STERLING SILVER.

ENGLISH-MADE. ENGLISH-MADE. ENGLISH-MADE.

ENGLISH LEVER. ENGLISH LEVER. ENGLISH LEVER.

"COVENTRY WATCH." "COVENTRY WATCH." "COVENTRY WATCH."

BREGUET PALLADIUM. BREGUET PALLADIUM. BREGUET PALLADIUM.

BREGUET SPRING. BREGUET SPRING. BREGUET SPRING.

SPECIAL OFFER
OF
ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES



AT
HITHERTO IMPOSSIBLE PRICES.
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES
AT PRICES




BEYOND COMPETITION.

Sterling Silver, crystal face, English Keyless lever, ¾ plate, compensation Balance and Breguet Palladium Spring ... ... ... Cash Rs. 63, Credit Rs. 70.

18-Carat Gold, crystal face, ¾ plate, English Keyless lever, compensation Balance, Breguet Palladium Spring ... ... ... ... Cash Rs. 270, Credit Rs. 300.

**MARCKS & CO., LD.,**
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS.
BOMBAY & POONA.

18-CARAT GOLD. 18-CARAT GOLD. 18-CARAT GOLD.

ENGLISH-MADE. ENGLISH-MADE. ENGLISH-MADE.

ENGLISH LEVER. ENGLISH LEVER. ENGLISH LEVER.

"COVENTRY WATCH." "COVENTRY WATCH." "COVENTRY WATCH."

BREGUET PALLADIUM. BREGUET PALLADIUM. BREGUET PALLADIUM.

BREGUET SPRING. BREGUET SPRING. BREGUET SPRING.

# LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!

A large consignment of new Lamps and Lanterns just received.

New Etagere Tables of Chestnutwood with lovely painted fayence trays.

New Afternoon Tea-kettles on hammered iron stands.

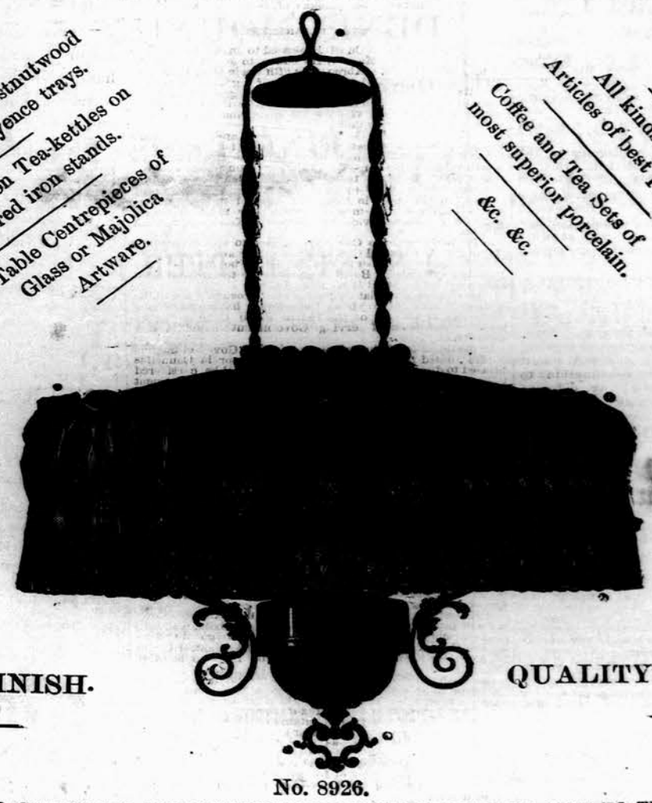
New Table Centrepieces of Glass or Majolica Artware.

Small charming Flower-vases of the renowned Venetian glass, in all colors.

All kinds of Household Articles of best plated metal.

Coffee and Tea Sets of most superior porcelain.

&c. &c.



THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN INDIA.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN INDIA.

SUPERB FINISH.

QUALITY GUARANTEED.

No. 8926.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST FREE BY POST TO THE MOFUSSIL.

LAMP WAREHOUSE,
R. DITMAR,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

**S., & H. HARRIS.**







WATERPROOF.
Sold by all Saddlers and Storekeepers.
MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

**EPPS'S COCOA**

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits :
DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

**EPPS'S COCOA.**

RIGAUD'S WHITE VIOLET EXTRACT

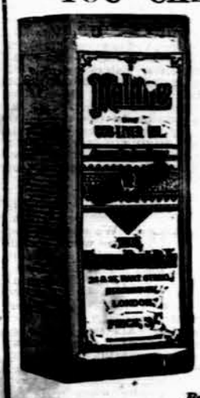
This delicate perfume is persistent as an EXTRACT for the Handkerchief. The Soap and Toilet Powder are adopted by refined society.

RIGAUD et Cie PERFUMERS PARIS



Each bottle is equivalent to the perfume of 10,000 WHITE VIOLETS

YOU CAN TAKE



MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil when all other forms of the Oil disagree.

It is so palatable and digestible that "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."

*British Medical Journal.*

**GOLD & Co.'s**



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchan

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 18 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON : GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C. ; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris : Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA : Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.